COLLEGIUM



DIVI JOHANNIS EVANGELISTAE


Cambridge. St. John's College, Entrance Ga


Cambridge, St. John's College, Entrance Gate.

Presented by the Master and Fellows to

Mr John Satterly

in Commemoration of the Fourhundredth Anniversary of the College of St John the Evangelist.

CAMBRIDGE,
June 29, 1911.

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DIVI JOHANNIS EVANGELISTAE

1511—1911



Emery Walker Ph. sc.

Margaret Beaufort
From the Painting in the National Portrait Gallery

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1511—1911

Cambridge :
Printed at the University Press
1911

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PRINTED BY JOHN CLAY, M.A.
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

PREFACE

IN this volume it is not our object to tell again the history of the College. That has been written by others. Our aim is to put into the hands of those who celebrate our fourth centenary a few reminiscences of a long story. Former generations have endowed us with famous buildings, with manuscripts, and rare books and old plate, with portraits of our great men and of others who may mean less to the world but more to ourselves. The significance of these our great poet has recorded :—

> I could not print
> Ground where the grass had yielded to the steps
> Of generations of illustrious men,
> Unmoved. I could not always lightly pass
> Through the same gateways, sleep where they had slept,
> Wake where they waked, range that inclosure old,
> That garden of great intellects, undisturbed.

Here will be found the earliest plans for " that inclosure old"—portraits of some who made " that garden of great intellects"—reproductions of pages of some of our best MSS., of the autographs of a few early alumni famous in

various ways, and of some of our College plate. All that is here given is familiar to all who have lived the life of this College, and that is why we give it. Everything is written over with memory and association—everything here is our own, and much of it has been ours for centuries already. It is our hope and our belief that this book will of itself do something to maintain old ties and quicken old traditions.

St John's College,
Cambridge.
June 20, 1911.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

At a General Meeting of the Fellows in the Easter Term of 1910 it was decided to prepare a volume in commemoration of the Fourhundredth Anniversary of the College for presentation to Graduate Members whose names are on the Boards.

The Committee entrusted with this task desire to express their thanks to His Majesty the King for graciously permitting a new reproduction of Holbein's drawing of Bishop Fisher in the Royal Library at Windsor.

They are indebted to the Syndics of the University Press for permission to use two blocks in their possession from "The Architectural History of the University of Cambridge and of the Colleges of Cambridge," by R. Willis and J. W. Clark (Cambridge, 1886), and to reproduce the Plan of the Old Chapel (Plate II) from the same work. The Committee record their thanks to Mrs Babington for permission to copy the engraving of the Infirmary (Plate III) originally published in Professor Babington's book on the "History of the Infirmary and Chapel of the Hospital and College of St John the Evangelist at Cambridge" (Cambridge, 1874). They wish also to express their indebtedness to Messrs Bowes

and Bowes for placing at their disposal the Plan of the College (text-figure 1) from T. D. Atkinson's "Cambridge Described and Illustrated" (Cambridge, 1897), and for permission to copy Mr Atkinson's drawing of the College Gateway in the design on the cover of this volume.

The Plates have been prepared by Mr Emery Walker, and this part of the work has been supervised by Mr F. F. Blackman. The text has been edited and seen through the press by Professor Seward.

The following Fellows in addition to Dr Bonney, who wrote the account of the College Buildings, have contributed notes on the Illustrations:—The Master (Mr R. F. Scott), Professor Sir Joseph Larmor, Dr J. R. Tanner, Mr F. F. Blackman, Mr T. R. Glover, and Mr J. H. A. Hart.

The Master received valuable assistance from Mr Hessels in the transcription of the document reproduced on Plate VII and of the will of the Foundress printed in the Appendix.

CONTENTS.

THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS

Welcome as the task would be, we, members of St John's College, could not adequately "praise famous men and our fathers that begat us" in the few pages at our disposal in this quatercentenary volume, but it is the less needful because our earlier history has been written with loving care by Thomas Baker the non-juror, and continued, with even greater erudition and enthusiasm, by the late Professor J. E. B. Mayor, and again in smaller compass by Mr J. Bass Mullinger. It has also been succinctly told by the present Master, who has given an admirable summary, not only of the College history, but also of its buildings and other relics of antiquity. The fabric and its changes have been discussed in more detail in the great work on "The Architectural History of the University of Cambridge" by the late Professor R. Willis and J. W. Clark. But, though one at least of these books is readily accessible, it has been thought that Old Johnians would welcome, on an occasion so

memorable, a brief account of the College buildings and of the more interesting relics of olden time which they contain or incorporate[1].

The site of St John's College, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, was occupied by a Religious House, the Hospital of St John the Evangelist. That site was bounded on the east by the High (now St John's) Street; on the west by the Cam (on the other side of which the fraternity also possessed property), on the north by St John's Lane, which led from the High Street to the river, intersecting the ground occupied by the present chapel, and on the south by a similar lane, which divided

[1] The statements in this account are nearly all given on the authority of the following works:

History of the College of St John the Evangelist, Cambridge, by Thomas Baker (ejected Fellow). First printed and edited by John E. B. Mayor, Fellow of the College, 1869; subsequently Professor of Latin in the University († 1910). Referred to as T. B.

Architectural History of the University of Cambridge, by the late Robert Willis, Jacksonian Professor, and John Willis Clark, late Fellow of Trinity College, 1886, subsequently Registrary († 1910). Referred to as W. and C.

Cambridge described and illustrated by Thomas Dinham Atkinson, 1897. Referred to as T. D. A.

History of the Infirmary and Chapel of the Hospital and College of St John the Evangelist of Cambridge, by Professor C. C. Babington, 1874 (rewritten from a paper in the Cambridge Antiquarian Communications, vol. ii, no. 5. See also The Eagle, vol. iv, p. 253, and vol. ix, p. 136). Referred to as C. C. B.

St John's College (Cambridge College Histories) by James Bass Mullinger, 1901. Referred to as J. B. M.

St John's College, Cambridge, by Robert Forsyth Scott (formerly Bursar, now Master. Referred to as R. F. S.), 1907. One of the 'College Monographs.'

Accounts of laying the first stone of, and consecrating, the New Chapel, will be found in The Eagle (vol. iv, p. 177 and vol. vi, p. 333), and one on the Geology of the College Chapel (its building and ornamental stones) in the same publication (vol. xxviii, p. 174). Full particulars of the New Chapel etc., were drawn up and privately printed in pamphlet form by G. F. Reyner, Bursar, in 1869.

the property of the fraternity from that of King's Hall. The original founder of the Hospital, was, so far as can be ascertained, Henry Frost, a burgess of Cambridge, who, in the twelfth century, gave to the town this area "to construct there a certain Hospital for the use of the poor and infirm." That building, though altered in early days beyond recognition, remained until it was pulled down in 1863 to make room for the present chapel. The Hospital was occupied by a community of Augustinian canons, which, though never great, was for a time fairly prosperous, so that its members were able to erect a rather large and handsome chapel, which will presently be described, a little south of the older building. About the year 1280, Hugh Balsham, Bishop of Ely, attempted to combine secular scholars with the religious brethren, but was not successful; perhaps, as Baker suggests, because the scholars were too wise and the brethren overgood[1]. So in 1284 the bishop removed the former to the site of Peterhouse, which is thus the oldest surviving College in Cambridge.

At the end of the fifteenth century the fortunes of the Hospital were at a low ebb; its property had been mismanaged or worse; the few remaining brethren were not models either of learning or of religion[2]. So the Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII, following the advice of Bishop Fisher, took steps to secure the formal

[1] T. B. vol. i, p. 24.

[2] A curious document describing their departure from the Hospital is printed at page 66 and reproduced on Plate VIII.

dissolution of the Hospital, with a grant of its site and other remnants of its property, in order to found our College. But before this, necessarily rather a slow process, could be completed, the King died[1] and about two

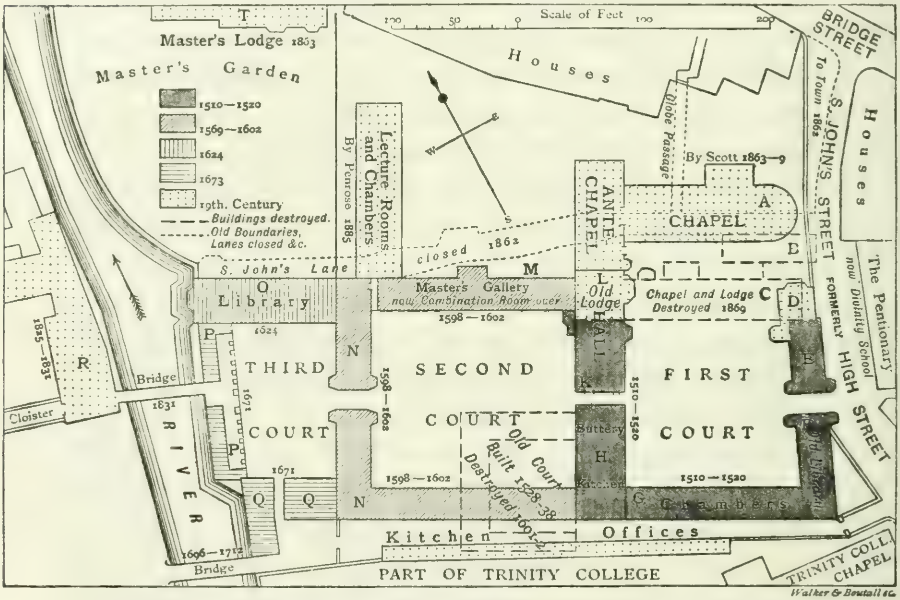


Fig. 1. Plan of the College.

months later she also passed away, "the exactest pattern of the best devotion those days afforded[2]." Grave difficulties then arose, of which an account will be found in

[1] April 21, 1509.

[2] She died June 29, 1509, the day on which we keep this quatercentenary. The words are in Fuller's "History of Cambridge," p. 139 (ed. James Nichols, 1840).

Baker's "History," and had it not been for the perseverance, courage and munificence of Bishop Fisher, her executor and trustee, the College would never have come to the birth. Thanks to him, the charter of its foundation was granted, April 9, 1511, in which Robert Shorton is named as Master with three others as Fellows and Scholars to be a nucleus of the College.

The buildings of the Hospital were probably in bad repair and something more than reconstruction was needed to fit them for their new purpose: so that, with the exception of its Chapel and Henry Frost's Infirmary[1], they were removed in erecting the first court of the College which, though far advanced by the summer of 1516, seems not to have been quite finished till 1520[2]. Both those buildings were destroyed to make room for the present Chapel, but they had been so greatly altered, within and without, by Bishop Fisher that, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, the whole of the first court appeared externally to be the work of his age[3]. The line of its street façade was prolonged northward by a corridor, one storey high[4], above which rose the eastern end of the Chapel. Beyond this came the gable end of a building which extended westward, nearly parallel with and only

[1] It will be convenient to refer to Frost's building, as has often been done, by this title.

[2] It was nearly square, 135 by 131 feet. The annexed plan (Fig. 1), from T. D. A. p. 417, may make it easier to follow our description. See also Plate II.

[3] As seen in "Cantabrigia Illustrata" by David Loggan, Plates XXVI, XXVII. First published in 1690, reproduced with notes by J. W. Clark in 1905.

[4] There is some doubt whether this was part of Bishop Fisher's work, but a reason for believing it so to be is given in W. and C. vol. ii, p. 282.

a short distance from the Chapel. It apparently consisted of the same materials as the rest of the façade south of the Chapel—brick with stone dressings; the gateway tower in the centre of that façade being the finest example of its kind in Cambridge. The upper of the two stories over the arch has been from the first the treasury or muniment room of the College: the lower counts among its occupants Lord Thomas Howard (1561—1626), a son of the fourth Duke of Norfolk, afterwards raised to the peerage as Earl of Suffolk, and Baron Howard de Walden, who fought against the Armada and three years later commanded a noted expedition to the Azores. The statue of St John, which stands above the ornamental work of the great entrance gate, was erected about 1662, probably to replace an earlier one which had been pulled down during the Puritan ascendancy[1]. Loggan's views ("Cantabrigia Illustrata," Plates XXVI and XXVII) show that in 1690 a cupola crowned the south-western turret. The date of its removal is not known. The windows with pointed heads on the first floor to the south of the gateway mark the position of the original library. The southern side of the court was formed by a block of buildings, which corresponded in style, as we can see from Loggan's volume, with those still remaining on the north of the tower; two floors in height, with garrets lighted by dormers. The western

[1] In a recent alteration of the ground-floor rooms south of the gateway two old stone fireplaces were discovered, doubtless original, and a slab in the north wall with a carved interlaced lettering, evidently of early date. The massive wooden gates of the College were put up in 1665–6.

side was formed by the Hall, in which were two large windows and a fine oriel, with a statue of the foundress, erected in 1674, above the central doorway; the latter leading to the usual passage, which, as may be seen elsewhere, was separated from the Hall by a solid oak screen, roofed over so that the top, had access been provided, might have served for a gallery. On the southern side of the passage were the butteries, kitchen, and the chambers over them; this part harmonising with the block already mentioned. The northern side of the court, as will presently be described, differed in some important respects from the rest; its western portion belonging mainly to the Master's Lodge, its eastern and larger to the Chapel.

The first alteration in the aspect of this court, as it had been left by Bishop Fisher, was made in 1772 by the well-known architect James Essex, who rebuilt the front wall of the southern side from its foundation, substituting stone for brick and a regular storey for the garrets. Its southern wall, however, as may be seen from the back lane, remains practically intact, except for the addition made to the upper part in consequence of raising the old garrets. In this addition, as if on purpose to emphasize the change, yellowish white brick was used[1]. To these alterations Dr W. S. Powell, Master at that time, was a liberal contributor, and the rest of the court, if his life had been prolonged, would have been similarly

[1] Probably that made from the gault in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, than which it would be hard to find a less pleasing material.

transformed. Fortunately, however, this is "the last of the series of melancholy attempts made during the eighteenth century to convert the mediæval style of our Colleges into Italian."

All that was old on the west side of this court still remains, though internally the kitchen has been heightened by taking in the floor above, which has led to the removal of a room occupied by William Wordsworth, when an undergraduate[1]. The Hall, as some of our older members well remember, was originally about 70 feet long, its width being as at present 30 feet. It was lighted by three large windows on each side, the northernmost on the eastern being, as already stated, the usual oriel. It was lengthened, when the new Chapel was built, by about 40 feet, with the addition of a second and larger oriel also looking east. The fine open timbered roof, above the older part of the building, is the original one, and its design has been carefully copied in the newer work. The Hall was entered, as it continues to be, from the screens and by a door (now blocked) which opened into the porch at the north-east angle of the second court, and it was warmed by a great brazier, burning charcoal, which was placed beneath the lantern turret in the roof, and round which, in the winter, the Fellows gathered before and, in olden times, after dinner.

The woodwork of the screens, with linen pattern ornament, boldly executed, dates from 1516. Both sides

[1] Its position is, however, marked by an inscription on a stained glass window.

of this had been concealed beneath later panelling[1], which was removed during the above-named alterations, when some injuries to the original work were made good. The more delicately cut linen pattern on the oak panelling at the sides of the Hall was put up (in the older part) about the fourth decade of the sixteenth century, and the rich lofty screen, at the northern end, is perhaps of the same date[2]. It was set back to its present position and new panelling supplied for the addition to the walls, with a cornice for the whole copied from a pattern in the Library, during the changes begun in 1863.

At the back of the Hall, and so occupying the north-west angle of the buildings enclosing the first court, was the larger Combination Room, which was lighted by windows on the northern side, and entered by one door from the lobby leading to the second court[3], and another at the north end of its eastern side. Corresponding with it, on the first floor, was the Master's dining room[4].

The eastern part of the north side of the first court, seen from within, showed five large flat-arched windows with plain Tudor tracery; the western and smaller part (Fig. 2) being obviously divided into three floors, with

[1] Perhaps added, with an entablature, in 1725 (W. and C. vol. ii, p. 310).

[2] The ornate Royal arms and supporters, by which it is surmounted, are later in date and were probably put up soon after the Restoration.

[3] It was the northern of the two (blocked) doorways still to be seen in this lobby.

[4] This, often called the Great Chamber, with the smaller oriel room looking into the first court, and another over the Chapel lobby, with one or two adjacent chambers, formed the original Master's Lodge, and Bishop Fisher reserved the principal rooms for his own use when he came to Cambridge (W. and C. vol. ii, p. 312).

windows resembling the rest of Fisher's work, except that the westernmost one on the first floor was a handsome oriel[1]. The chamber beneath it, on the ground floor, was the smaller Combination Room. The two upper floors formed part of the Master's Lodge; the kitchens of which, in a later building between this room and St John's Lane, were the only part of the residence which rested on the ground. Both the 'great' and the

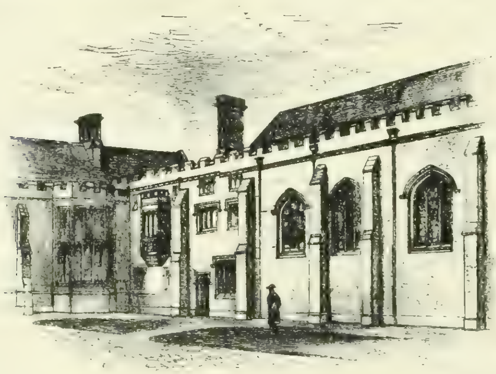


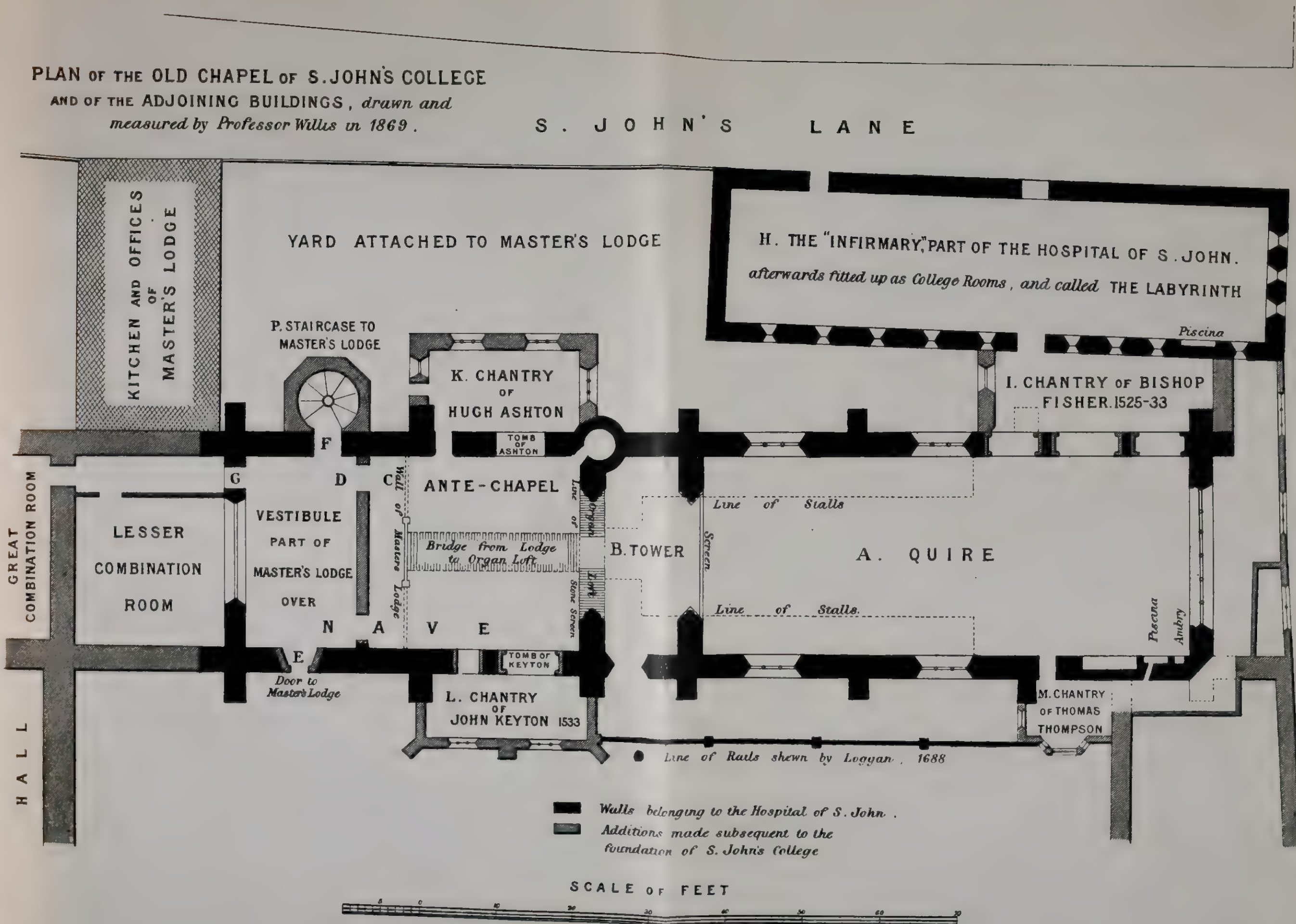
Fig. 2. North-west angle of the First Court, prior to the changes of 1863–9.

oriel chambers had fine oak ceilings with moulded beams, and the latter was lined with linen pattern panelling in oak[2]. This, together with the stone work of the oriel, was transferred to a similar chamber in the New Lodge.

The old Chapel of the Hospital, which must have been erected in the later part of the thirteenth century,

[1] One very like it may be seen at Christ's College, forming part of the Lodge and looking into the first court. This was built about 1505.

[2] A passage on the northern side of the oriel chamber was probably, according to W. and C. vol. ii, p. 314, an alteration made between 1564 and 1569.


PLAN OF THE OLD CHAPEL OF S. JOHN'S COLLEGE AND OF THE ADJOINING BUILDINGS, drawn and measured by Professor Willis in 1869.
S. JOHN'S LANE
KITCHEN AND OFFICES OF MASTER'S LODGE
YARD ATTACHED TO MASTER'S LODGE
H. THE "INFIRMARY," PART OF THE HOSPITAL OF S. JOHN. afterwards fitted up as College Rooms, and called THE LABYRINTH
Piscina
S. JOHN'S STREET
P. STAIRCASE TO MASTER'S LODGE
K. CHANTRY OF HUGH ASHTON
I. CHANTRY OF BISHOP FISHER. 1525-33
TOMB OF ASHTON
F
G
D
C
ANTE-CHAPEL
GREAT COMBINATION ROOM
LESSER COMBINATION ROOM
VESTIBULE PART OF MASTER'S LODGE OVER
Wall of Master's Lodge
Bridge from Lodge to Organ Loft
Line of Organ Loft
Stone Screen
B. TOWER
Screen
Line of Stalls
A. QUIRE
Line of Stalls.
Piscina
Ambry
N A V E
E
Door to Master's Lodge
TOMB OF KEYTON
L. CHANTRY OF JOHN KEYTON 1533
M. CHANTRY OF THOMAS THOMPSON
Line of Rails shewn by Loggan, 1688
HALL
Walls belonging to the Hospital of S. John.
Additions made subsequent to the foundation of S. John's College
SCALE OF FEET

extended as far as this oriel chamber, which was built against its western wall[1]. It consisted of a nave and quire (A), the one being 44 feet and the other 63 feet in length, which were separated by a space between two large and lofty arches, measuring 13 feet 3 inches from west to east; the breadth throughout being 25 feet 6 inches. These are supposed to have carried a tower of some kind (B), which, however, if not very oblong in plan, must have been both small and light. The south wall was pierced by a doorway:—"The windows were in the Early Decorated style; one at the east end, three on either side of the quire; none in the space under the tower: one on each side a little to the west of the tower, but no others in the nave except the west window itself. The east window was 19½ feet wide, and certainly not less than 30 feet high. It consisted of three lights, as known with certainty from the original plan of it drawn upon a piece of clunch which was found in the wall.... The bases of attached shafts, like those of the other windows, remained to show its width. The side windows were 8 feet wide and 20 feet high, their sill being 7 feet 7 inches from the floor: with the exception of that on the south side nearest to the east, the sill of which was 11 feet above the floor, so as to clear the roof of a sacristy, which seems to have existed there, and of which the foundations and one of the jambs of the door remained[2]." The west window was very

[1] Plate II. The letters inserted in the text refer to this plan.
[2] C. C. B. p. 13.

imperfectly preserved, but it was probably 12 feet wide, and the remnants suggested that it was more modern than the others, though still of the Decorated style. Other details at the eastern end of the south wall[1], which were revealed when the building was demolished in 1869, such as an ambry, an Early Decorated double piscina, a squint communicating with the above-named sacristy, a doorway leading to it, and a recess, like a blank window, with sculptured panels, both in the Perpendicular style, with some other details prior to the sixteenth century, will be found in Prof. C. C. Babington's careful account[2].

This Chapel of the Augustinian canons was greatly altered by Bishop Fisher. He removed the tower, pulled down the easternmost of the two arches, and converted the quire, thus enlarged, into the Chapel of his College. The nave was rearranged. A slight wall, in which were two doors, cut off from its western end a space about 14 feet in length. To this an arch in the south wall (E) formed an entrance from the first court[3]; another (F), in the north wall, gave access to a winding staircase (built by Fisher), which led to a doorway (on the first floor) into the Master's Lodge, within which a corresponding stair led up to the second floor rooms. A door (G) on the west side of the ground-floor vestibule opened into a passage, at the end of which was the Large Combination

[1] See Plan, Plate II.

[2] *Id.* Chap. IV, see also W. and C. vol. ii, pp. 280—296. The foundations of the original Chapel were protected by cement, and can be seen to the south of the present one.

[3] The arch and the massive wooden door were transferred to the entrance opened in the north turret of the second court to give access from it to the new Lodge.

Room, and on its south side was the Small one[1]. The ceiling of the vestibule was prolonged at the same level for about two yards further to the east, and then rose to the full height of the Chapel. At a later date, probably during the Mastership of Dr W. Beale (1633—44), when the rood screen was replaced by an organ loft, a wooden

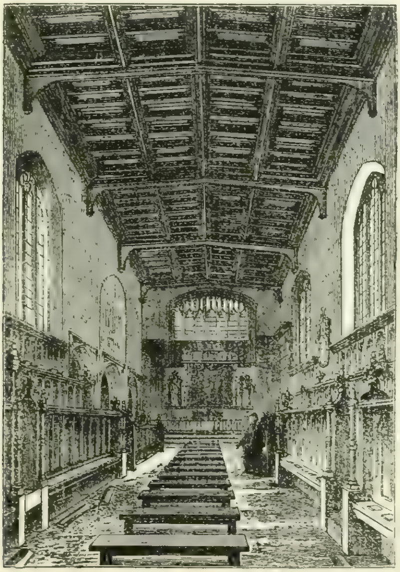


Fig. 3. Interior of the Old Chapel (before 1841).

gallery was constructed to lead into the latter direct from the first floor of the Lodge, so that the Master, if he pleased, could occupy a pew in that loft instead of descending to his stall. For the original high pitched

[1] See Plan, Plate II.

oak-roof of the old building was substituted a flat panelled roof of the same material, and new stall work with seats (without canopies) was added. This, which was executed about 1516, was transferred to the New Chapel. Some plainer seats further east were added in 1647–8, but the solid oak benches which were placed crosswise along the floor were made in the nineteenth century (Fig. 3)[1].

Between the eastern part of the Chapel and the Infirmary Bishop Fisher built a chantry (I) in which he intended his body to rest[2]. This occupied all the intervening space, so that its northern wall was formed by the southern one of the Infirmary, and it communicated with the College Chapel by three arches[3]. These were removed and incorporated, after considerable restoration, into the south wall of the transeptal nave of the New Chapel. Three other chantries were added in pre-Reformation days: that of Dr Thomas Thompson (M), probably erected rather before Fisher's chantry, and destroyed at an unknown date after 1773: that of Dr John Keyton (L), on the south side of the ante-chapel, which probably was built about 1533 and had been

[1] W. and C. vol. ii, p. 296. The lectern, the gift of the Rev. Thomas Whytehead (Fellow) was transferred, after some ornamental additions, to the New Chapel.

[2] See W. and C. vol. ii, p. 285, for an account and rough sketch of an incomplete sarcophagus of clunch, in which it is supposed the Bishop intended his body to have been laid.

[3] A chamber was shortly afterwards built above it, probably to contain an organ. The chantry was afterwards fitted with seats; and occupied when the chapel was more full than usual. As old members of the College will recollect it was called Iniquity, since the Dean, who sat there, had some difficulty in seeing all the inmates.

removed when Baker wrote[1]. Facing this, on the north, was the chantry (K) of Hugh Ashton (died 1522), whose monument, enclosed by a contemporary iron grille, bearing a 'canting' rebus (an ash tree springing from a tun or barrel), has been removed to the nave of the New Chapel. "This chantry was a low oblong rectangular building with a nearly flat roof and a good oak ceiling[2]." It remained until 1868, but had been cut off from the Chapel by walling up the doorway and the arch behind the monument. The chantry, according to Baker[3], was "converted to profane uses" about the year 1560, but was repaired and refurnished as a Chapel between 1634 and 1636. It was, however, again desecrated during the Civil War, as he records, and was ultimately used as part of the domestic offices of the Lodge. Baker desired that his own body might rest near to the ashes of the man to whom "I owe the few comforts that I enjoy," and his wish was fulfilled, as Cole records[4]. The gravestones level with the floor of the Old Chapel were left in place[5], but a large brass, which adorned one of them, to

[1] The chantries commemorating Thompson and Keyton are shown in Loggan's south view of St John's College (1690), "Cantabrigia Illustrata," Plate XXVII.

[2] W. and C. vol. ii, p. 287. This was transferred to the lobby which now gives access to the Hall and the Combination Room staircase.

[3] T. B. p. 153.

[4] Baker died (his rooms being in the third court up one pair of stairs on the south side) July 2, 1740. W. and C. ii, p. 287. See also T. B. p. 569.

[5] These commemorate (in the Old Antechapel) George Langshaw, B.D., Feb. 20, 1843; Prof. John Palmer, B.D., April 9, 1840; Joseph Taylor, B.D., June 30, 1836; William Jones, B.D., April 22, 1834; Gawen Brathwaite, B.D., Oct. 30, 1814; Thomas Baker, B.D., July 2, 1740; William Tatham, B.D., v. kal. Sept. 1834; Ralph Tatham, D.D. (Master), Jan. 19, 1857. (In the Old Quire) James Wood, D.D. (Master),

the memory of Eudo de la Zouch[1], has been removed and placed on the wall of the room under the organ chamber in the New Chapel, together with a much-worn small brass figure, apparently a priest, the name of which has been lost.

The present Chapel, as has been stated, occupies an area considerably longer and rather wider than that of the Infirmary, and forms the north side of the enlarged first court, the secular buildings in which were extended northwards after 1869, by the erection of two lecture-rooms, access to which is given by a projecting turret staircase on the western side. These are of red brick, with a diaper of blue-grey, and dressings of limestone, so as to harmonize with Bishop Fisher's work[2]. The apsidal end of the Chapel is divided by an ornamental iron grille from the street, a little of which is now visible from the court.

The building of a new Chapel had been mooted from time to time for some two centuries, but it was quickened into life by the late Professor W. Selwyn, who, in a sermon preached on May 6, 1861, pointed out that the College was then celebrating its seventh Jubilee

April 23, 1839; William Craven, D.D. (Master), Jan. 8, 1815; John Chevallier, D.D. (Master), March 14, 1789; William Samuel Powell, D.D. (Master), Jan. 19, 1775; Robert Worsley (Master), † 1714; John Newcome, D.D. (Master), Jan. 10, 1765; Humfrey Gower, D.D. (Master), March 27, 1711. Mural tablets and other monuments which have been removed are mentioned in the account of the New Chapel.

[1] Chancellor of the University, A.D. 1396 (C. C. B. p. 30).

[2] Beams from the roof of the Old Chapel are employed in their ceilings, where the large and small roof-timbers, with the ribs intermediate in size, can be distinguished.

and appealed to the Society to undertake the erection of a larger Chapel. The existing one, under the regulations then in force, was inconveniently small, and though endeared to many by its close association with the history of the College was anything but a handsome structure. The idea was taken up, and the matter, in the beginning of 1862, was placed in the hands of Mr G. G. Scott. No satisfactory plan could be devised for working the old building into a larger and more ornate structure, so on May 2 of that year the architect was instructed by the Master and Seniors to adopt the bolder course of building an entirely new Chapel. This involved the destruction of the Master's Lodge and the erection of a new one, together with the lengthening of the Hall, and other consequent alterations. The plan for carrying out this scheme was adopted on December 5, 1862, provided that it should appear, on the receipt of tenders, that it could be "executed without involving an expenditure of more than forty thousand pounds from the Corporate Funds of the College[1]," a limitation which, as will be seen, proved to be very illusory. The work was begun on Midsummer day, 1863, Jackson and Shaw of Westminster being the contractors, and on May 6 of the following year the 'foundation-stone[2]' was laid by Henry Hoare, M.A., a former scholar of the College. As at Merton College,

[1] W. and C. vol. ii, p. 326, R. F. S. p. 15.

[2] This stone, marked by a brass plate, may be seen in the lower part of the south wall of the southern transept. In this case a trial excavation disclosed a sufficiently thick bed of gravel beneath the surface, so that the troublesome work in making safe foundations which had been necessary for building the New Court had not to be repeated.

Oxford, a rather short transeptal antechapel opens, through a wide and lofty arch, into a long quire—the Chapel proper—with an apsidal termination. The style adopted was that which prevailed at the time (the latter half of the thirteenth century) when the original Chapel of the Hospital was erected, and we need not linger over the details, since they are familiar to all members of the College. One point, however, deserves notice. Scott's original design comprised a flèche, erected at the crossing of the transept and quire roofs. This, as it appeared in his exterior view, was condemned by many as ineffective, and in August, 1864, Mr H. Hoare offered to contribute one thousand pounds annually to defray the additional cost (£6100) of substituting a stone tower for the flèche, subject to the condition of his living so long. The offer was accepted, and the governing body did not take the precautionary measure of insuring the donor's life[1], with the result that, as Mr Hoare died after the second payment, an extra burden of over £4000 was thrown upon the College funds. It is a remarkable fact that the architect made no other alteration in his original design than removing from it the flèche and substituting the present massive tower[2]. The Antechapel is vaulted in stone, the Chapel in wood, the bays in the latter being adorned with painted figures of persons eminent in the Church, several of whom, from the sixteenth century onwards, were members of the College. In the Antechapel have been

[1] A member of the Seniority strongly but in vain urged the adoption of this course.

[2] Of course the supporting piers and arches were considerably strengthened.

placed the arches of Fisher's chantry, Ashton's monument, a marble seated statue of Dr James Wood, a former Master and one of the most munificent of our benefactors, with other memorials from the Old Chapel. On the south wall is hung a *Pietà*, by Anton Raphael Mengs († 1779), an unusually fine work of that artist. This picture, given to the College in 1841 by the Right Hon. Robert Henry Clive, M.A., formed the altar piece of the Old Chapel, where it had replaced one by Sir R. K. Porter, which represented St John preaching in the wilderness, and had been put up in 1799[1]. Ashton's interesting monument has been placed beneath the eastern of the two arches supporting the northern wall of the tower; the statue of Dr Wood stands under the great west window, and several memorial tablets have been transferred to the walls[2], to which others have been added since the Chapel was opened.

[1] W. and C. vol. ii, p. 296. It is shown in the plate of the interior of the Old Chapel (*see* fig. 3), Le Keux's "Memorials of Cambridge" (1841), vol. i (St John's College), p. 33.

[2] They commemorate (C. C. B. p. 31) William Windsor Windsor-Clive, Sept. 24, 1857 (killed, while an undergraduate, in an accident on the Great Northern Railway); William Wilson, B.D. (Fellow), † 1799; Thomas Catton, B.D. (Fellow), Jan. 6, 1838; James Savage, B.A., April 19, 1855 (Senior Wrangler in that year, who died suddenly while walking in the country near Cambridge); Professor Isaac Pennington, M.D., Feb. 3, 1817; George Langshaw, B.D. (Fellow), Feb. 20, 1843; William Pakenham Spencer, M.A. (formerly Fellow), Aug. 16, 1845; Robert Worsley (undergraduate), March 2, 1714; William Whitaker (Master), (*cic.*) 1594; G. D. Whittington, Aug. 1807; John Smith, D.D. (Canon of Durham), July 30, 1715; Christopher Jackson (Fellow), † 1528; Nicholas Metcalfe (Master), July 4, 1537 (on a small brass plate, partly defaced); Charles Foxe Townshend (undergraduate), April 2, 1817; Henry Kirke White (undergraduate), Oct. 19, 1806. (The young poet. He was buried in All Saints Church, opposite to the entrance gateway, where a monument, with a medallion by Chantry, was erected to his memory. This, when that building was pulled down, was

A graceful open oak screen separates the Antechapel from the Chapel, which, together with the stalls and other seats on each side, as far as a return, are the work of the well-known firm Rattee and Kett of Cambridge. East of these comes the woodwork (twenty-two stalls on each side), which was brought from the Old Chapel. The organ is placed in a side chapel which occupies two bays near the eastern end. Possibly it may still incorporate some remnants of that 'pair of organs' built for the College by Robert Dallam of Westminster in 1635, but these had been altered and added to, and the instrument which stood in the Old Chapel was greatly enlarged when it was removed to its present position. As has been justly said, "its tone throughout is uniformly beautiful." For some years it remained without a case, a defect which was supplied by an anonymous benefactor in 1890[1].

The Chapel is built of Ancaster stone, that from Ketton being used for the piers and arches supporting the tower. It is roofed with Collyweston 'slate,' and the Antechapel is floored with dark and light stone. The pavement of the Chapel is made of Carrara and Purbeck marbles; the latter, as can be seen at a glance, being a material singularly unfitted for such a purpose, and to these are added in the sacrarium black Derbyshire and reddish Devonshire marbles, together with incised Carrara marble slabs and encaustic tiles. The ornamental shafts

transferred to the College Chapel in 1870. A biographical sketch is given in The Eagle, vol. xxviii, p. 50.)

[1] R. F. S. p. 21. See The Eagle, vol. xvi, p. 221.

in the piers and on the walls of the Chapel represent several kinds of British rocks[1], some of the so-called Connemara marble being especially beautiful. The altar table is a large slab of particularly good Belgian *Rouge Royal*, supported by a richly carved wooden frame, with a super-altar of the same stone, subsequently added[2]. But the most interesting of the decorative rocks in the building is the almost blood-red marble, which forms the abaci in the arcade round the sacrarium. This comes from a quarry (now worked out) near Hartington in Derbyshire, and was the gift of William Cavendish, seventh Duke of Devonshire, who was Chancellor of the University from 1861 to 1891.

The Chapel windows are filled with stained glass, those in the quire being the work of Messrs Clayton and Bell. The five in the apsidal sacrarium represent scenes from the Passion in which, as in all the others, the figure of St John appears. We owe them to the munificence of the late Earl Powys, and it would be difficult to find any modern work richer in tone or more effective in design. The remaining windows[3], five on the northern and seven

[1] A fuller account of these and the other rocks used in the construction or decoration of the New Chapel will be found in an article in The Eagle, vol. xxviii, no. 142 (March, 1907).

[2] The silver candlesticks placed upon it were used in the Old Chapel. They date, it is said, from the reign of George II and are handsome pieces of metal work. The jewelled silver cross was given by his widow in memory of the late Rev. Stephen Parkinson, D.D., Fellow, Tutor and President († 1889).

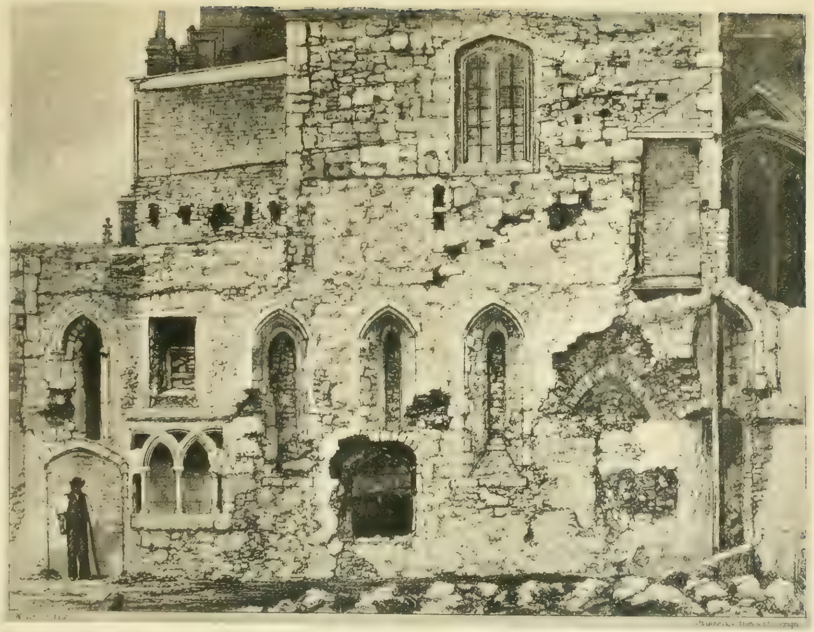
[3] They commemorate the following. *Northern side, counting from the east:* (1) A. V. Hadley, sometime Fellow and Tutor (by friends and pupils); (2) William Pakenham Spencer (by William Selwyn); (3) Henry Hebblethwayte (by Joseph Hindle, a Fellow on his foundation); (4) William Selwyn (by relatives); (5) the gift

on the southern side, are also good, but since they were less costly are not of so high a quality as the others, on which no expense was spared. The great west window in the Antechapel, the gift of the Bachelors and undergraduates at that date, is also by Clayton and Bell. It is a fine piece of colour, but the representation of the subject—The Last Judgment—is distinctly mediæval in character. The stained glass in the east window of the north transept is by Harding, and commemorates the late Professor J. J. Blunt. It was given by his widow and family, and was transferred with enlargement from the Old Chapel. The two windows by Wailes in the north wall of this transept commemorate Ralph Tatham, Master († 1857), and are the gift of his brother and sister. The central window in the lower stage of the tower is filled with coloured glass from the former Chapel. This had been shattered to an extent that made restoration hopeless, so it was arranged in a kind of patchwork which produces a pleasing effect, and has been imitated by modern glass in the other windows[1].

The Infirmary (H), founded by Henry Frost, was almost parallel with the Hospital Chapel (its axis pointing

of William Cunliffe Brooks. *Southern side, in same order:* (1) Sir Ralph Hare (by exhibitioners); (2) the gift of Charles Bamford; (3) the gift of Sir Francis Sharp Powell; (4) Roger Lupton (by Henry H. Hughes); (5) Prof. John Haviland (by A. C. Haviland); (6) A brother (by Stephen Parkinson); (7) Charles Taylor, Master (by his widow).

[1] A figure of St John with the poisoned chalice, which occupied a panel in the east window of the Old Chapel, and sundry armorial bearings of benefactors or eminent alumni, were transferred to the windows of the Hall. Articles on the windows of the Chapel will be found in The Eagle, vol. viii, pp. 14, 87, 210, 351 and vol. ix, p. 80.



SOUTH WALL OF THE INFIRMARY, WITH BISHOP FISHER'S CHANTRY AND PART OF THE OLD CHAPEL.
From Le Keux's engraving from a photograph taken during the demolition in 1863.

a few degrees more to the south). Its eastern end abutted on the High Street, its northern side on St John's Lane, and it terminated nearly in a line with the eastern of the arches supposed to have supported a tower in that Chapel. It was about 78 feet long and 22 feet broad (measured internally); viewed from the outside, it was apparently built of brick with stone dressings, with a general resemblance to the work carried out by Bishop Fisher. The gable indicated that it contained two storeys of chambers, with garrets in the rather high pitched roof. In the middle of the last century "nothing was known of its real architectural character, nor did any tradition remain of its original use or its age[1]." But features of great interest were discovered while it was being destroyed to make room for the New Chapel. In the eastern gable the remnants of a lancet triplet were found concealed; the removal of the floors, plaster and other accretions, disclosed work of Early English age in the side walls. In the southern one, nine lancet windows were revealed, mostly in fair preservation. Between the fifth and sixth was a door, east of which came two windows; then a larger wall space, in which was a double piscina[2]. Completely masked as this had been by plaster, canvass and paper, it had escaped with little serious injury, and was transferred after being repaired to the south side of the sacrarium, where it was adapted to serve as a credence table[3]. Above it was a square opening (blocked),

[1] C. C. B. p. 6. [2] For these details see Plate III.

[3] A very similar piscina exists in Jesus College Chapel and in Histon Church.

apparently part of the original structure, the purpose of which could not be ascertained. East of this came another lancet window, slightly more ornate than the rest. The windows on the northern side were more seriously injured, and towards the western end the wall had been so pulled about that only traces of the fifth and sixth could be found, while the existence of the remaining three was a matter of inference. Whether there had been a west window or door could not be ascertained. This building is now generally admitted to have been the Infirmary founded by Henry Frost[1]. Originally it must have been a single room, probably with a high pitched roof, the eastern part of which, perhaps marked off by a light screen, was fitted up as a Chapel, so that the sick folk as they lay in their beds could hear mass and take part in other religious offices. We do not know whether any use was made of this building for some time after the foundation of the College, but we read that in 1560 its eastern part was made into a storehouse and its western into a stable for the Master's horses. At that time he also took possession of the chamber which had been erected over Bishop Fisher's chantry. At a later period (1584—85) the roof of the Infirmary was raised and the interior divided into three floors of chambers, the upper of which was lighted by dormers. These were occupied by undergraduates, and the place, owing to the

[1] Some time must have elapsed between the actual foundation, given by R. F. S. as 1135, and the erection of this building: for its date cannot be earlier than 1185, and the same may be said of the first known seal of the Hospital.

intricacy of the internal arrangements, acquired the nickname of the Labyrinth[1].

To the west of the Infirmary, and bounded by St John's Lane, was the back-yard of the Lodge, limited by an annexe, which projected from the north wall of the passage to the Combination Rooms, but was of later date, and contained the kitchen, etc., of the Lodge[2]. All these buildings were swept away between 1863 and 1869, when St John's Lane was closed, the Hall lengthened, and the New Chapel erected.

During the mastership of Dr N. Metcalfe, and partly at his expense, the first important addition was made to the College buildings, as they were left by Bishop Fisher. This was a court to the south-west of the first one, begun probably in 1528. It was small in size, for so far as we can judge from Hamond's pictorial map of Cambridge (1592)[3], it enclosed an area rather less than a third of that of the other court; the buildings also were on a smaller scale, being two floors high, the upper one lighted with gable-dormers, and narrower, though the end gables show the windows in pairs. Also there were five windows (ground-floor) on the western side instead of the equivalents of nine in the first court. According to Willis and Clark the north side was assigned to the Master and

[1] W. and C. vol. ii, p. 247. On the site of the present Divinity Schools, across the High Street, was an old building called the Pentionary, in which students were also housed.

[2] See Plate II.

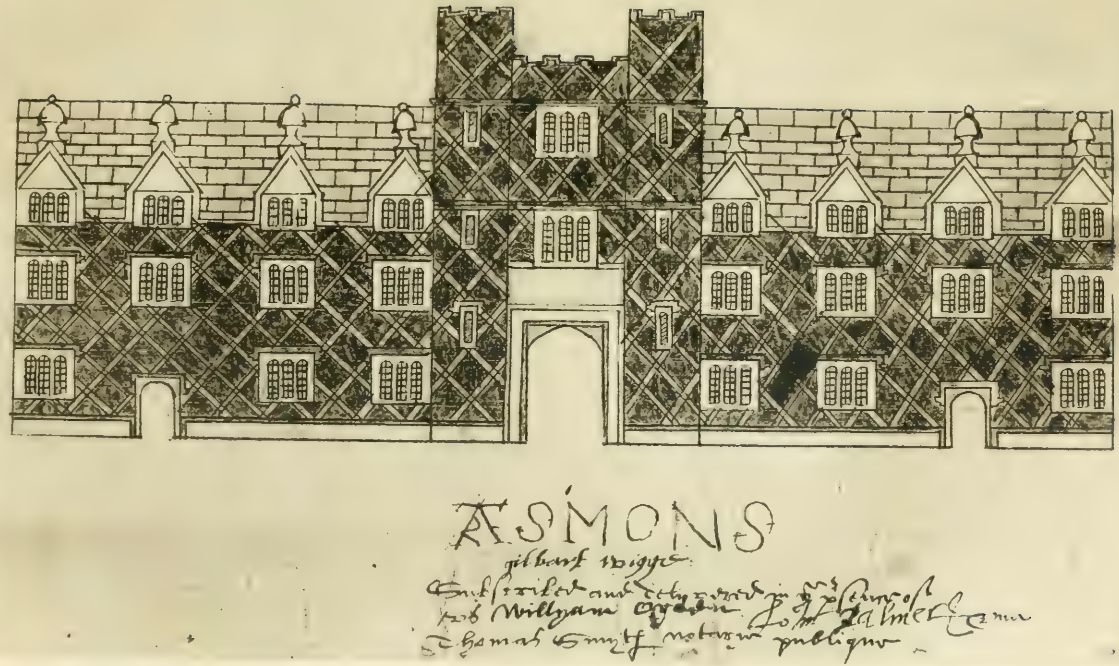
[3] One sheet is reproduced in J. W. Clark's edition of Loggan's "Cantabrigia Illustrata," Plate XXVIII A. See also Fig. 1.

contained a gallery "probably of wood[1]." The southern side projected in that direction beyond the corresponding one of the first court, leaving only a passage between its eastern gable and the northern face of the King's Hall buildings in Trinity College. That gable was joined to the exterior south-west angle of the first court by an arch, which may have resembled the one which now crosses the lane at its eastern extremity[2]. So far as can be seen that arch formed the only entrance to the court, though we should imagine that the Master would have been able to gain his gallery from his lodgings, without making quite so long a detour as this would require, even if we suppose him to have gone through the passage which still leads into the lane from the south-west angle of the first court. It is just possible that some rather tortuous access from the latter may have been obtained through the domestic offices. If not this building, as is said to have been the case at first with the Labyrinth, must have been cut off from the rest of the College after the gates were locked.

The age of a man—threescore and ten years—saw the beginning and the end of this building. No traces of the southern, western and northern sides remain above

[1] If we may trust the details in Hamond's map this northern block was a little wider than the southern one and its roof-line slightly higher. The structure of the gallery in the President's Lodge at Queens' College has been recently laid bare by stripping off the plaster from the outside, showing it to consist only of strong wooden uprights covered externally with lath and plaster and internally with panelling. This was probably erected (W. and C. vol. ii, p. 35) about 1537.

[2] This formerly (as old prints show and some of us remember) adjoined the street, being in a line with a rather high wall, which, about half a century ago, was replaced by the present railing, when the arch was removed to the position which it now occupies.



SIMONS'S DESIGN FOR THE WEST SIDE OF THE SECOND COURT

Reduced from the original coloured drawing. Endorsed "Rat. Simons, Gilbart Wigge, subscribed and delyvered in y^e presence of us Willyam Ogden, John Palmer and me Thomas Smyth, Notarie publique"

ground, except that the junction of the last with the west wall of the first court can still be inferred. Here, a few feet south of the door leading to the screens, is a small window, now bricked up, which must once have lighted the scholars' buttery. The brick in the founder's buildings is very different from that used for the second court. The colour of the one is a rather deep, almost a blood-red; that of the other more of a 'light red' (in artists' nomenclature). The glaze on the bricks forming the diaper pattern in the older walls is a pale bluish grey tint, while that in the newer is now a yellowish ochre. The materials also are different. The clay of the older brick has not been 'washed'; it contains numerous grains (mostly flint) and some fragments which occasionally are quite one-third of an inch in diameter; that of the newer is much more uniform in texture, giving a surface more like that of common pottery[1]. The older glaze is 'gritty' and forms a comparatively thick crust, as if it had been liberally but roughly applied; the newer is more superficial, as though it were either a thin wash or a vitrification of the actual surface. Thus it has been much less durable, so that now the diaper pattern shown in the original elevation of the second court (Plate IV) can but rarely be even traced. Bearing these differences in mind we see that the wall from about five feet south of the stone jamb of the door opening into the hall-screens is for some

[1] The newer brick according to the agreement (W. and C. vol. ii, p. 251) was to be that "provided in Stow in the County of Norfolk or in some other place where very good brick is to be had." From p. 257 we infer that the former was used. The agreement with the builders, dated Aug. 7, 1598, is quoted at p. 250 of that volume.

distance more or less of a patchwork, in which the older is irregularly mixed with the newer material. Nearer the south-east corner-tower the wall shows the retaining arches of two small windows which were closed during the building of the second court in order to bring the older part into harmony with the new work.

We are largely indebted for the second court to the enterprise of Richard Clayton, Master from 1595 to 1612, and to the munificence of Mary, Countess of Shrewsbury, an account of whose parentage is given on page 72 (Plate X). The foundation was laid in October, 1598, and the north side, the first undertaken, was completed in the following year. The date 1599 may still be seen on a leaden spout to the east of the central door. The rest "rose more slowly, though bating some small particulars the whole was finished[1] in the year 1602, in a manner ruinous to the undertakers, and not over advantageous to the College." The former were undone and "the College had a slight and crazy building left them which can never live up to the age of the first court, though that court be older by almost 100 years[2]." Baker seems to have been a little pessimistic in his anticipations, perhaps because the dividing walls in the structure are generally not much more than lath and plaster, but

[1] The court measures 165 feet from east to west and 137 feet from north to south.

[2] T. B. p. 191. Wigge and Symons were the architect-contractors, and their plans fortunately have been preserved by the College. An elevation of the west side of the court and alternative plans for the first floor of the north one are given on Plates IV and V. Some years ago they, with certain other documents relating to them, were carefully bound, and are now preserved in the Library.

the shell is thick, strong, and sound masonry, and seems likely to endure if it escape the peril of fire. But the undertaking cost the College more than had been anticipated; the contract made with Wigge and Symons came to £3665, of which the Countess had promised to give £3400. But her relations with Lady Arabella Stewart brought her under the Royal displeasure, and ultimately led to her imprisonment in the Tower, so that she was unable to carry out her promise, and the College received only £2760. The court is justly regarded as the finest piece of brick and stone work[1] in Cambridge, and though more ornate examples might doubtless be found elsewhere the simple dignity of this could not easily be surpassed. It was roofed with the so-called Collyweston slate (the material now covering the New Chapel). The grey tint, which this had assumed, was in perfect harmony with the walls, and those who can remember it prior to 1860 can never cease to regret the vandalism which substituted Westmorland slate for the original material.

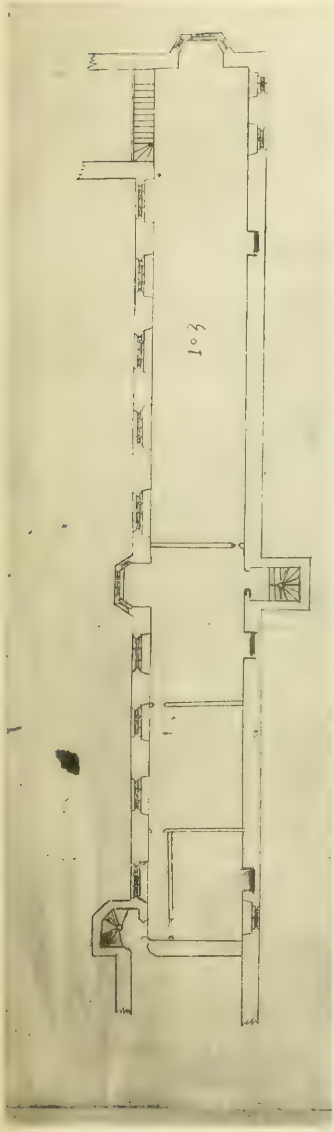
The west face of the older building was modified to harmonize with the rest of the court. The windows in the part south of the Hall, were altered as has been already mentioned, and the wall was carried up so as to replace the

[1] The contract states that the stone is from Clift (now commonly called King's Cliffe). It is a Northamptonshire oolite of the same geological age as that of Barnack, Ketton, Weldon, etc. The contractors were granted the use of the old materials, which, we presume, would include a considerable amount from Dr Metcalfe's buildings; these probably were generally employed for the inner parts of the walls, but a brick of the older type may occasionally be detected in their exterior.

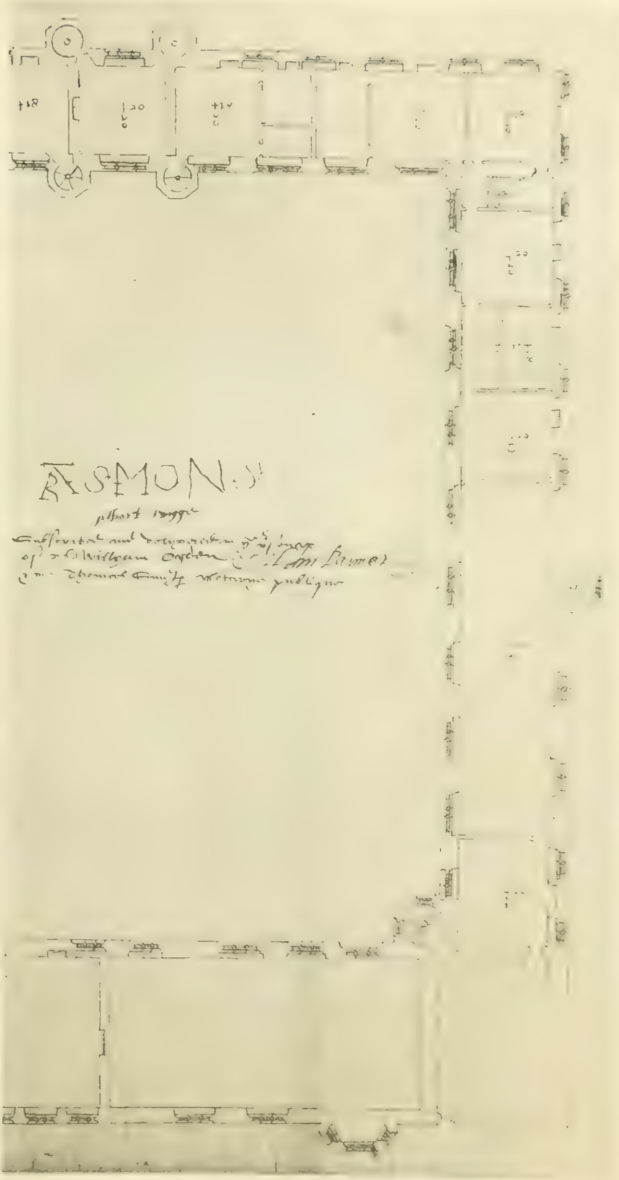
roof dormers with windows in small gables. The Hall was untouched, but its outer wall was raised so as to continue the line of gables with windows (blocked). The turret and its porch at the north-east angle of the second court belonged to the older building, and were formerly lower, the latter having a lean-to roof. Its wall was made the same height on both sides and the turret was carried up high enough to give convenient access to the top floor in the second court. The door, now leading into the porch, as an examination of the interior will show, is more or less of an afterthought and the doorway, with the stone heading, bearing a sculptured portcullis, is a subsequent insertion, perhaps at the time when the second court was built. The south-east turret (except that it has no porch) corresponds with the other one as it was left by the later architects, and is altogether their work. At the top of this is the little room, well known to Johnians, which was occupied by James Wood, ultimately Master, when a sizar of the College. The story goes that to cut down his expenditure he used to study by the light of the candle on the staircase, and in winter to wrap his legs in haybands to save a fire[1].

The most interesting feature in this court is the

[1] There is also a tradition that, even with these economies, he found his funds were inadequate and was contemplating the abandonment of the struggle with penury, when one of the older Fellows mounted to his chamber and in effect said this, "You must go on. I will advance you what money you need, and you can repay me when you are a fellow." The selfishness of the Don is a stock accusation, but there have always been some who did not forget the precept δωρεὰν ἐλάβετε, δωρεὰν δότε—and abstained from blowing their trumpets before them.



B



A

A. SIMONS'S PLAN FOR THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE SECOND COURT; the northern half only is reproduced.

B. ANOTHER PLAN FOR THE NORTHERN RANGE WHICH IS ATTACHED AS AN OFFSET TO THE ORIGINAL PLAN

arrangement of the first floor on the northern side. Long galleries were a favourite feature in the great mansions of the Elizabethan and Jacobean age[1], and the Master had already possessed one of smaller size on the north side of the former second court. It is not, however, easy to determine the original extent of that now made, part of which forms the present Combination Room. For this Symons presented alternative plans (see Plate V) neither of which was wholly carried out, though evidently the one which appears to have been the second thought was considered to be the better. In the former of the two (A) the first floor is arranged as follows: the west wall of the 'great chamber' was pierced by two doors, one (original) at the south-west corner communicating with the turret staircase leading to the gardens; the other, near the northern end of the wall leading into a chamber of the new building, 22 feet by 20 feet, with two of its windows looking north and one south. From this chamber a door, opposite to that mentioned above, led into a gallery 82 feet long. On the southern side of this were five windows of the same size—and on the northern, opposite to the fourth of them was a rectangular projection, containing a staircase, which will presently be more fully noticed. This gallery was ended by a partition, just west of the fifth window, in which, close to the latter, was a door that led into a chamber 19 feet in length[2], beyond which

[1] There is a fine one at Hatfield (*cic.* 1610) and at Bramshill, built nearly at the same time for Prince Henry, elder son of James I († 1612) and one of smaller size in Queens' College (constructed about 1537).

[2] The interior breadth of this floor was throughout 20 feet.

a corresponding door opened into a small room about nine feet square, and occupying about a quarter of one of the nearly square subdivisions; the remainder of the latter was composed of a second little square room and a long one, about double its area, on the north of the others. These two are completely disconnected from the Master's gallery, which must therefore have led at its western end to nothing more than a large chamber and a small study[1]. But they are connected with a nearly square chamber, opening to a rather large staircase, which was approached from the court through the doorway now leading to the Library stairs. This gave access to the set of rooms just named, to a square chamber, occupying the north-west angle of the buildings (to which was attached a small study lighted by part of a window, at the back of the stairs), and (through a splayed door) to a third nearly square chamber, lighted from the east and the west, which was connected with a pair of studies[2]. That is to say, about two-thirds of the first floor was allotted to the Master, and divided into a gallery, two large chambers and a small one.

The alternative plan (B) shows the following arrangement. No direct communication was made from the 'great chamber' to the one west of it in the new build-

[1] The small rooms opening out of the larger chambers, which would now be used as bed rooms, are called studies in the agreement. At that time when, as a rule, even a Fellow had undergraduates living with him, the large chamber was the common sleeping room, nooks partitioned off from it or the small annexed rooms serving as studies in the daytime.

[2] This set remains unchanged, now arranged as sitting room, bed room, and gyp room, except that the entrance is now through the northern wall.

ings, but the door at its south-west angle opened on to an enlarged landing on the turret stair, from which a second door, close to the other, gave entrance to the new building, though not, as before, to a nearly square chamber, but to a passage, a door from which communicated with an oblong room, lighted only from the north. At the west end of this passage was a chamber, probably about 25 feet in length, which led into a third room, about 34 feet long, on the northern side of which was a door leading to the staircase already mentioned. It was lighted by a window on that side and two others on the south, the western of which now appears as an oriel. The remainder of the northern side of the court forms a great gallery, 103 feet long, terminating in a western oriel[1]. The door at its eastern end was near the above-named staircase, and not, as we might have expected, at the centre of the wall or near the southern oriel. A long flight of stairs was so placed as to continue the line of the south wall of this range. Apparently it communicated with the end of the gallery[2].

It is quite impossible to make this part of the sketch plan fit in with the completed plans of the other two floors. In that for the ground floor a doorway (in the position of that near the foot of the present Library staircase) leads to a staircase like those in other parts of the court except that a small 'study' is placed between it and the north wall. The original first floor plan shows that

[1] Possibly this may have suggested the general idea of the present Library.

[2] Perhaps this part of the plan is only a rough sketch, for such a staircase would be inconveniently narrow and a cause of structural weakness.

this staircase went on and gave access to the group of chambers at the north-west part of the court, and the second floor plan shows a continuance of the same arrangement. The alternative plan for the first floor implies the omission of the lower stage of this staircase, for otherwise it would have been an unsightly break in the floor of the gallery, of which not the slightest indication is given. Besides this the narrow flight already mentioned, if we interpret the sketch strictly, took the place of a party wall, and the only approach to it would have been from the Master's gallery.

Another point may be noticed here. In both of the plans for the first floor, the staircase in the rectangular northern turret begins on the first floor, no corresponding flight being shown in that for the ground floor, and the elevation of the north façade puts a window in the place of the present door to the Chapel Court. This, however, might not be inconsistent with a staircase. But the second floor plan shows the stairs; hence these were accessible from the great gallery and, so far as the evidence at present stands, only from that.

We have yet to notice a third difficulty raised by these plans. The staircase in the north-east turret obviously gave the Master easy access to the Hall and Combination Room. But if we interpret strictly the ground floor plan he could not get out of the Lodge by that way, because the turret is without a door leading to the second court. If so, the access to a group of second floor chambers, which have already been mentioned, would

be through either the Hall, or the Combination Room, or the Lodge; or, in other words, they also probably belonged to the Master.

Thus, according to the first plan, either the Fellows must have obtained access to the eastern end of the second floor from the Hall or the Combination Room by way of the turret at the north-east angle of the court, or the Master must have had the use of not only about two-thirds of the first floor, but also nearly the same amount of the second one. If, however, the alternative plan were carried out he would have had at his disposal not only all the first floor on the north side of the new building, but also the whole of that above, and the northernmost set of chambers in its western block. So great an extension of the previously rather modest dimensions of the Lodge seems hardly credible, for even that allowed by the other plan is an unusually large one.

But can we put implicit trust in these plans? They contain one serious and inexplicable mistake. At the present day, the north-east or Master's turret is entered from the second court by a porch, from which, as we have said, one door led into the Hall and another, opposite to the foot of the spiral staircase, opened into the Combination Room[1]. The brick of this porch, up to a considerable height from the ground, is identical with that in the turret, the Hall and other parts of Bishop Fisher's buildings. The present doorway leading into the second court is obviously a later insertion; the

[1] Both were blocked in the alterations of 1863—69.

two walls also have been raised so as to replace the former lean-to roof with battlements, at a higher level, and a stage has been added to the tower, which formerly cannot have risen very much above the wall plate of the Hall. All this is clearly indicated by the change in the colour and quality of the bricks, those in the newer parts being the same (except perhaps for the chance use of an old one) as are employed elsewhere in the second court. The doorway just mentioned may have been inserted at the same time, for though the portcullis and stone entablature over it are not sufficiently characteristic to indicate the date very nearly, they would do well enough for one about 1600 A.D. If so the turret may have been closed till then, or the doorway may have replaced an earlier one. But the singular splay or angle in the western interior wall is suggestive of a later adaptation. Yet one would think that the absence of a direct communication with his garden and (after Dr Metcalfe's time) with the gallery then erected for his use would have been so inconvenient to the Master, that there would always have been a postern door in this position. It must, however, have been a very narrow one, for without some splaying on its western side it could hardly have exceeded two feet in width.

But of this porch no trace can be found on Symons' plan and, more than this, its absence cannot be explained as a chance omission. The insertion of it as we can see from even a glance at Plate V would block the northernmost window on the west side of the Hall. The turret

(an original feature) has been put in the wrong place, so both it and the adjacent block of the second court should be moved northward far enough for the newel of the turret-staircase to correspond approximately with the inner line, as now shown on the plan, of the south wall of the court; because the above-mentioned door into the Combination Room was not askew but straight. This alteration will suffice for the insertion of the porch, without interfering with the window in the Hall. It will also correct two other inaccuracies. The old Combination Room was almost a square, and the wall of the second court projected slightly to the north of it, but on the plan it is an oblong with the narrower sides running north and south, and the line of the two buildings is unbroken.

The extent, however, of the gallery, as finally determined, may be inferred from the fact that the richly moulded plaster ceiling extended from the west end[1] to just beyond the second window east of the oriel —or in other words only two rooms, one of which remains and the other has been destroyed to form the modern staircase, intervened between the 'great chamber' and the gallery, the latter being at first no less than 148 feet in length (45 more than in the alternative plan). The plaster work of the ceiling was completed in 1600 and the walls during the next three years were covered with plain but effective oak panelling, to which belongs

[1] A remnant may still be seen in the narrow vestibule between the outer door of and the arch leading into the Library.

the eastern chimney piece. In accordance with the taste of the eighteenth century this woodwork had been painted white, and it so remained until the last rearrangement[1]. The paint was then removed and the panelling, which was found to be in better condition than was expected, was replaced on the walls. The easternmost of the chambers and one beneath called the Audit Room were destroyed to construct a lobby and staircase leading up to the present Combination Room. Here the oak panelling up to the level of the sills of the first floor windows is modern; above that it is part of the old work, and is probably in its original position. The next room with the passage on the south side remains as it was before. The large room beyond it was extended to be 93 feet in length by sweeping away the partitions to the east of it, so as to leave only a single nearly square chamber, which opens on to the Library staircase. This, for some years, was used as a lecture room, but after 1885 was simply, but attractively, furnished by gifts from individual fellows, and now serves as a Small Combination Room. The panelled walls are covered with portrait engravings of distinguished members of the College.

The first interference with the original gallery was in 1624, when a space of about 42 feet was cut off from its

[1] Professor C. C. Babington once informed the writer that he remembered when the old woodwork of the Chapel was covered with green paint, and Dr G. D. Liveing has known those who had seen the panelling in the Hall similarly disfigured.

western end to form a staircase and a small vestibule to the Library, without, it is thought, erecting a partition to separate the head of that staircase from the gallery[1]. Subsequently the latter, but at what date we have not succeeded in ascertaining, was divided up into rooms by a series of partitions. The following was the arrangement prior to the changes in the seventh decade of the last century. From the 'square chamber' (the dining room) a passage on the south side of this range led past two rooms (already mentioned) into the Master's drawing room, the last remnant of the original gallery[2], which had three windows looking into the court, the westernmost being the oriel. Beyond the drawing room was a vestibule communicating with the northern turret staircase, and with another passage in the line of the former one which also had rooms on its northern side, the last of which now forms the Small Combination Room. A door from the vestibule opened on to a staircase, leading down to St John's Lane, and forming the only entrance to the Lodge at which carriages could 'set down.' It is difficult to obtain precise information as to the position of this entrance. A strong old door still remains which obviously led from the turret stair (the lower stage of which

[1] See W. and C. vol. ii, p. 261. But we venture to doubt whether the words (written in 1753) "which, with the Library that opens into it (the Gallery) makes a most charming view" mean more than that a view could be obtained (by opening the doors) from end to end.

[2] But, as Dr G. D. Liveing remembers, in the mastership of Dr Tatham (†1857) the above named "remnant of the gallery" more nearly served its original purpose: since it led to the actual drawing room, which was next to it on the west. The change increased the number of bedrooms.

has evidently been removed) into the gallery, and the present substitute for that stage is quite modern, an addition made when the passage to the Chapel Court and Lodge was opened. But the turret is exactly opposite to the oriel window, hence that old door would have opened directly into the drawing room instead of into a vestibule, as above described. Thus we believe the staircase to the Lodge to have been on the site of the present one and to have had a door constructed in the panelled wall a little west of the original one.

A central gateway tower, on the same general plan as that forming the main entrance to the College, completes the west side of the second court. The statue of the Countess of Shrewsbury, placed in a niche above the eastern arch, was an afterthought, for it was not erected till 1671. In 1765 an observatory, like an attic story, was constructed on the top of this tower, in which for a considerable time observations were carried on. From the first an eyesore, it gradually became disused, and was removed in 1859[1].

Notwithstanding the expense which had been incurred on account of the second court the College soon contemplated the building of a new Library. The original one in the first court had already been abandoned as the books had outgrown it, "cantoned out into tenements," the contents being temporarily lodged in the "middle chamber over the kitchen[2]," than which a more unsafe

[1] For an account of it see The Eagle, vol. viii, p. 334.

[2] W. and C. vol. ii, p. 264.

place could not easily be found. There seemed, however, little hope of obtaining the requisite funds, when the Lord-keeper Bishop Williams offered (at first anonymously through the Bishop of Exeter) to provide a sum of £1200, which was afterwards augmented; the work was begun in 1623 and completed in about two years, though it was not ready for the books till the spring of 1628. The actual Library, a hall 110 feet by 30 feet, having a bow window over the river and an arched timber roof, plain but effective, occupies the first floor, the one below being of ordinary height and formerly divided into chambers[1]. The material is brick, resembling that used in the second court, but without a diaper, and stone[2]. Though as a whole Jacobean in style, the tracery of the windows is almost pure Gothic. Outside above the oriel window are the initials of the donor, his office and the date—I.L. C.S. 1624. The Library was entered from the north-west corner of the second court, where an appropriate staircase was constructed, as already mentioned, by cutting off the western end of the great gallery, and giving an access to the second floor chambers in that part. A dignified portal with handsome woodwork led into the

[1] The western part of this was cleared of its partitions and fitted up for books in 1858 and the remaining set of chambers was similarly treated in 1874—75, so that the whole of Bishop Williams' building is now devoted to books; those of more recent date, including Dr J. Wood's library (bequeathed to the College), being on the ground floor. A door leads from the third court into this part of the building and it is connected with the upper floor by a spiral iron staircase near the western end.

[2] According to the accounts the freestone came from Peterborough (perhaps from the King's Cliffe or Ketton quarries), the bricks were bought from a widow Dale, but where made is not stated; probably they came from Suffolk. The lead for the roof was obtained from Derbyshire (W. and C. vol. ii, p. 267).

Library, but unfortunately the beauty of the staircase was seriously impaired in 1885 to make a passage to the new block of buildings containing lecture rooms and sets of rooms above them.

The bookcases in dark oak are excellent examples of the wood-carving of the Jacobean age; they alternate in height and remain substantially as they were left by the donor, only all the lower, except the pair nearest to the entrance, have been raised to accommodate another row of folio volumes, an addition which may be detected by a difference in the tooling of the wood[1]. The effect of this change was that readers could no longer use the sloping tops of the lower set as rests for books. The catalogues of the books on the shelves of the larger cases were pasted inside hinged panels, which thus formed a kind of triptych. Those which remain, to judge from the handwriting, were made after the Restoration[2]. Of course there have been many changes since that date, and the existing catalogues are in the usual volumes. Evelyn when visiting Cambridge in 1654 described this Library as "the fairest of that University," and we may be pardoned for maintaining that, notwithstanding the splendour of the Trinity Library, designed by Christopher Wren and completed in 1690, the statement still holds good. The latter, as a structure completely Renaissance in design and fittings, is somewhat of an exotic, while our own is a work distinctly national.

[1] The alteration began in 1741. W. and C. vol. ii, p. 266.

[2] The date is given (R. F. S. p. 29) as 1685. They are pasted over earlier catalogues written about 1640, some portions of which are still visible.

We must not linger to enumerate its many treasures, but we cannot forbear mentioning the splendid and unique copy of Cromwell's Great Bible; the manuscript psalter with its curious illuminations (Irish work of about the tenth century, Plates XII and XIII); the exquisitely illuminated Book of Hours, once belonging to the Foundress (the gift of Lord Peckover, Plate XIV); the manuscript (presented by his widow) of the calculations by the late Professor J. C. Adams (Plate XXI and p. 98), with a memorandum, written when he was an undergraduate, which states his intention, as soon as he had taken his degree, to investigate the perturbations of Uranus in order to ascertain whether they were caused by an undiscovered planet; the service-books (Plate XVI) used at the coronation of Charles I by the King and by Archbishop Laud, and at that of James II, by His Majesty and Archbishop Sancroft, the last containing the signatures of all the officiating bishops, together with many interesting autographs, illuminated manuscripts, and other literary relics.

About fifty years later the third court was completed by the erection of the southern and western sides, thus bringing the College buildings down to the Cam. These also are brick[1] and stone, but in the style which prevailed after the Restoration, though the windows facing the south are copied from those in the second court, and thus maintain the harmony of that façade, while the battle-

[1] The differences in the bricks used for the second court, the Library, and the remainder of the third court are less marked than that between them and the materials of the first court.

ments resemble those of the Library. The side of the western block[1], which faces the court, rests upon a cloister, and its handsome central arch was intended to lead to a foot-bridge over the Cam, the place of which was taken when the new court was built, by a covered one of stone. This block projects for some twenty-five feet to the south of the other one, thus adding to the picturesque irregularity of the river front. A bridge, however, formed a direct communication between the back lane and the grounds. The present handsome stone structure with three arches and its gate was erected from Wren's design between 1696 and 1712 and the gate with eagles which bars the lane at the outer south-west angle of the second court, dates from the latter year. Marks on the first pier of the cloister show that during a flood on Oct. 27, 1762, the water rose full 8 inches above the flagging, and on Feb. 10, 1795, nearly 22 inches. The latter, at any rate, must have converted the court into a pond.

After the completion of the third court the College did not add to its buildings for about a century and a half. It had covered all the ground then belonging to it on the right bank of the Cam, so that, in case of any further extension, it would be necessary to cross the water. Here, however, there was space enough; for soon after the beginning of the nineteenth century the College owned as much land as it does at present between the river and Queens' Road. The northern portion of

[1] Above the ground-floor this is linked to the Library by a light stone screen, pierced originally by a large oval, for which Essex in 1777 substituted an arch.

this land, between the Cam, the Binn brook, and the ditches bounding St John's Meadow[1], had belonged to the Hospital. A watercourse, called St John's College ditch, went across this, and the part thus insulated was occupied by the Hospital garden and nineteen small fish-ponds[2]. The northern part of the present Wilderness was purchased from the Town in 1610 and the remainder, belonging to Corpus Christi, was at first leased and ultimately acquired by exchange. In 1805 the orchard-field on the left bank of the Binn brook was acquired by exchange from Merton College, Oxford, and in the same year the College obtained under the Enclosures Act a small triangular piece on which the large iron gate now stands, together with the causeway-like strip between the two ditches which now leads to the smaller iron gate; for prior to that time, as may be seen in Loggan's view of the College[3], the entrance to the grounds was close to the south-west corner of the meadow. His map shows an avenue on either side of the broad walk from the bridge to the west garden gate, and a second walk, curving round from the third court bridge to meet the other, near

[1] On Loggan's map, "Cantabrigia Illustrata," Plate VI, this name is given to the land between St John's Ditch and that dividing the College property from the 'Trinity Meadow.'

[2] W. and C. vol. ii, p. 235.

[3] "Cantabrigia Illustrata," Plate XXVI. This shows a tennis court near the river, north of the broad walk; its longer axis being roughly parallel with the west façade of the third court. These walled courts appear not unfrequently in his views of the Colleges, that game being, in the seventeenth century, almost as much in favour as lawn tennis at the present day, and at St John's the undergraduate now plays the latter within not many yards of the spot where his predecessors, or perhaps more often his seniors, took exercise two and a half centuries ago.

the north-east angle of the Wilderness. That was already laid out on the same general plan and had a bowling green very much as at present, but important alterations, made under the direction of the well known 'Capability Brown' between 1773 and 1778, brought the Fellows' Garden as nearly as possible into its present state.

In the beginning of 1825 the College decided to erect new buildings on the west bank of the Cam[1]. In the following year Messrs Rickman and Hutchinson were employed as architects and the materials were to be, as in the older courts, red brick and freestone. They submitted elevations which were adopted on Jan. 6, 1827, but on June 5 it was agreed to construct the buildings wholly of stone[2], and two years later to roof the cloister with clunch instead of wood and plaster. At the same time was erected the covered stone bridge[3], to connect the new buildings with the third court. The work altogether proved more costly[4] than had been anticipated, for the St John's ditch ran diagonally across the site, which also included some of the old fish-ponds. Thus it was an alluvial tract, little better than a swamp. The surface peat was removed down to an underlying seam of

[1] An attempt to obtain land on the east side, which was purchased at a later date, had failed (W. and C. vol. ii, p. 277).

[2] This is attributed to the liberality of Dr J. Wood (then Master) who is said to have contributed £15,000 to the building fund (T. B. p. 1099). The northern façade however is executed according to the original plan, but unfortunately a yellow brick (probably made from the Cambridge gault) was substituted for the red.

[3] This is often called the Bridge of Sighs (by the profane the Isthmus of Suez) to which it has little more resemblance than exists between Monmouth and Macedon.

[4] The total cost was £77,878.

gravel, on which timber was laid and on this a mass of brickwork was built forming a large substructure of cellars, which raised the floor of the lower rooms nearly four feet above the original level of the ground. Though the design, as in most of the structures erected in the earlier part of the 'Gothic revival,' is open to criticism, the work has been well executed and has shown no settlements of importance. The buildings, which are sufficiently familiar to Johnians to need no description, were partly occupied in 1830 but not completed till the following year. Some alterations were made in the arrangement of the neighbouring ground, such as the formation of the terrace walk just south of the cloister, but since then the only changes have been the occasional planting, or the more frequent destruction[1], of a tree (the work of gales), and the raising of the level of the meadow south of the main walk. This, within the writer's memory, was frequently flooded in winter, but about 1863, when some important building work was begun in Cambridge, an arrangement was made with the contractors to bring the earth which was being excavated and deposit it in this field, with the result that in the course of a few years the surface was raised by perhaps a couple of feet, thus affording to the undergraduates an excellent ground for lawn tennis. The field across Queens' Road, opposite to the larger iron gate, was laid out for cricket about the

[1] The noted 'three sisters,' noble elms, which grew at the western edge of the meadow, outside the Wilderness, have successively fallen victims to storms since 1861.

same time, and racket courts were built, which, however, have since been pulled down.

We have already touched upon the alterations consequent on the building of the present Chapel[1] and must now complete these by a short account of the New Lodge, since it incorporates some interesting remnants of the earlier buildings. In style and materials it harmonizes with the older courts and has been erected on land between them and Bridge Street which the College had been gradually acquiring. It is separated from the latter by a wall about fifty yards long in which are the entrances for carriages, and is placed almost due north of the Library, but nearer to both street and river. Thus the principal rooms have a south aspect and overlook a sufficiently spacious garden. The architect's specifications stipulate that the old oak ceilings and wainscottings, the oak and marble chimney pieces, with sundry minor items should be carefully taken down from the former Lodge, repaired, if necessary, and used again in the new buildings[2]. Among the more important relics thus preserved are the oriel window and the oak panelling,

[1] Structural repairs of some importance were carried out at this time in the first and second courts, particularly in the parts within a yard or so of the ground. For these a rather bright red brick was used, and a comparison of their condition, after an existence of less than half a century, with that of their older neighbours, will justify the well-known phrase "the old is better." Other restorations, such as the replacement of copings, the rebuilding of battlements, etc., have been necessary from time to time in the past, among which has been the rebuilding or refacing of the upper parts of the two eastern turrets of the entrance gateway tower.

[2] The woodwork, however, of the organ gallery in the Old Chapel, which had replaced the original rood screen, was given to Whissendine Church in Rutland, and that of the organ is now in Bilton Church, near Rugby.

which belonged, as stated above, to the smaller of the two chambers, reserved by Bishop Fisher for his own use when he visited the College, which afterwards became the Master's study. The stone work of the window, which was erected before 1513 and much resembles that at Christ's College, was taken down, repaired and rebuilt in its present position, and a room of the same dimensions as the old one was built to receive the woodwork. Both the ceiling and panelling of the chamber are of oak. The former has moulded beams, enriched on the sides with a kind of scroll work; the latter is ornamented with the favourite linen pattern, which is slightly more ornate than is usual in the College and is well worth notice, for there is fortunately no doubt as to its age. At the top, on the western side of the room, nearly above the fireplace, are carved the letters R.L. with the date 1567, which shows that this panelling was erected during the Mastership of Richard Longworth (1564—1569). The roof, we may presume, was part of Bishop Fisher's work, and so dates from early in the second decade of the sixteenth century. But it is very difficult to trace the history of the remainder of its woodwork in the present Lodge, since no precise record was kept, so far as we have been able to ascertain, of the positions in the old buildings from which materials were transferred. The oak roof above the staircase is so similar to that of the oriel room, that it may reasonably be assigned to the same date, and is probably that from Bishop Fisher's 'great chamber,' which afterwards became the Master's

dining room. This also had panelling, though, so far as we remember, in a less ornate style, and it is now difficult to identify that woodwork in the present Lodge. The chamber beneath the dining room which, as stated above, ultimately became the Large Combination Room, "was lined" according to Willis and Clark[1] "with ancient panel work. The panels, of which there were five ranges, were larger than those of the gallery, and were subdivided by fluted Ionic pilasters. There was a low dado in continuation of the plinth and a cornice decorated with roses and portcullises. The doors were of coeval panelling. The ceiling had plain cross-beams with roll molds. The joists were concealed by a plaster ceiling." The 'fluted Ionic pilasters' should have made the identification of the woodwork from this chamber an easy task. But strange to say they are not to be found in any part of the New Lodge. What became of them and why they were thus excluded is a mystery; it is not likely that the wood was too unsound to be used again; so possibly their classical aspect may have made them displeasing to the eyes of a mediævalist. Two of them seem to have found their way to Staplehurst Rectory, and to have afterwards been removed to London[2]. They were about 11 feet high, the capitals were Composite rather than Ionic, and on the cornice above them one has a rose, the other a portcullis. Evidently they were remarkably fine pieces of ornamental

[1] Vol. ii, p. 311.

[2] There they were for a time deposited at the Old English Furniture Company's premises, which published small sketches of them in the "Cabinet Maker and Art Furnisher," November, 1895.

woodwork, and the expulsion of them from the College is much to be regretted. In the earlier decades of the 'Gothic revival' the contempt for renaissance work was often so strong as to overpower all sense of historical continuity, so that our parish churches have suffered as severely from restorers in the nineteenth century as they did from Puritan fanatics in the seventeenth. But notwithstanding the absence of these pilasters I think we may venture to identify the panelling of the Old Combination Room in the hall of the present Lodge. Of one thing we may be certain. The richly sculptured mantlepiece which now adorns it is that which occupied the same position in the Old Combination Room. Tradition, which we believe to be correct, states that it came from the great Mansion at Audley End, and 1701 has recently been given as the date of its arrival at St John's[1]. Examination of the panelling shows that it is of two patterns. Both are rather plain, but there are slight differences in their mouldings and the panels in the one are distinctly larger than in the other. These then—the larger—probably came from the Old Combination Room. Their date, apparently, has not been preserved, but it is probably later than the sixteenth century[2], and the work with

[1] Audley End was the property of the Crown from 1669 to 1701. W. and C. (vol. ii, p. 314) state that Lord Braybrooke expressed the opinion that the transference took place during this interval, and the exact date mentioned above is given in "Cambridge University and College Histories" (Magdalene, p. 49).

[2] The ornamental work on the pilasters somewhat resembles that of the pilasters of the great screen in the Hall, which, as said above, was probably erected about 1539, so this also may not be later than the middle part of that century, though on the whole it looks more like seventeenth century work.

smaller panels may not differ much from it in age; possibly that came from the Small Combination Room. The moulded beams in the oak ceiling of the hall are similar in pattern to those from the roof of the Old Chapel; perhaps they also came from the Large Combination Room[1]. There is some plain panelling also in both the entrance hall and the waiting room (which were subsequently connected by a door in the party wall), and in the latter is a stone chimney-piece, with the date 1560 and some lettering, possibly the anagram of a name. The piece of panelling removed for this purpose, with one or two other bits of old woodwork, have been placed beneath the stairs. A room on the first floor, now used as the Master's study, has a ceiling of old oak, part of it resembling some of that in the roof of the Old Chapel. It seems to be early sixteenth century work and may have belonged to one of the other chambers erected by Bishop Fisher. The panelling is bold and simple in design, has a more modern aspect than most of the other woodwork, and may date from the earlier part of the eighteenth century: we have failed to trace it[2]. Stone from the Old Chapel forms part of the river wall[3].

[1] The chapel was not pulled down till after the Lodge was completed, but similar woodwork may have been used in other parts of Bishop Fisher's work, or possibly the roof was early removed from part of the antechapel. The pattern of these 'chapel-roof' beams appears to have been copied elsewhere in the Lodge. The difficulty of assigning the woodwork to its original localities is increased by the possibility of some regrouping of materials. This in one or two cases seem very probable.

[2] The 'Audit room' which occupied the place of the present lobby on the west side of the Hall was also panelled but the pattern of it is forgotten. Possibly this work may have been in it.

[3] A list of the pictures belonging to the College, which are distributed between

Two buildings remain, neither of which demands a lengthy notice. The older of them is a yellow brick structure, one floor high, small, very plain, and modestly lurking, near the river, at the back of the new court, which, however, has an interest of its own as the first chemical laboratory built (in 1853) by a College in Cambridge, to which St John's in the same year appointed as lecturer one of its Fellows, Dr G. D. Liveing, afterwards for many years Professor in the University and lately elected President of the College. The younger and far larger building was erected in 1885 to provide a suite of lecture rooms on the ground floor with sets of chambers on the two floors above them. It runs northward parallel with the west front of the Chapel, standing a little east of the end of the corresponding side of the second court. It is built of red brick with stone dressings, but is perhaps hardly so successful as other and older examples of that work in the College, while in order to obtain access to it from the second court the position of the lower flight of steps in the staircase to the library was changed, and its effect, in the writer's opinion, anything but improved.

A word may be added on the cost of the additions and reconstructions made in the course of the nineteenth century. The building of the New Court cost about £78,000, of which the greatest part was defrayed by a charge on the College funds. This was met by an

the Hall, Combination Room, Library and Lodge will be found in T. D. A. pp. 423—425. Since then one or two additions have been made, including a portrait of Professor G. D. Liveing by Sir G. Reid. See also The Eagle, vol. xi (A. Freeman).

annual payment from the revenues which for many years seriously diminished the income of the Fellows. The total cost of the New Chapel and Lodge, of the enlargement of the Hall, the alterations in the great gallery, with other consequent changes cost (exclusive of special gifts, such as stained glass windows) altogether £85,870. Of this about £17,172 was met by subscriptions from members of the College, the remainder was paid partly by a large unexpended residue from Dr James Wood's bequests, partly from accumulated funds, and partly by an annual charge on the revenues of the College, which, combined with the almost concurrent agricultural depression, again most seriously reduced the dividends of Fellows. The last expenditure of any importance was on the block of lecture rooms and chambers on the west side of the Chapel Court. The cost of this was £10,346.

Thus our College retains in its buildings memorials, sometimes more sometimes less, of each century in its history. These, if they escape from any catastrophe, such as a great fire, should be both strong and ample enough to satisfy, for many years to come, the requirements of the Society, so that it may be able in the coming era to apply its income, yet more than in the past, to the encouragement of research and the advancement of learning.

T. G. B.

MARGARET BEAUFORT COUNTESS OF RICHMOND AND DERBY 1441—1509.

PLATE I (*Frontispiece*).

From the painting in the National Portrait Gallery.
Dimensions 17—12½ ins.

The particular portrait of our Foundress which we give as a frontispiece is of the greatest interest to members of the College because it is the only one that can fairly claim to have been painted from life.

Many pictures of the Lady Margaret exist but all others appear to be memorial pictures and probably posthumous. For example, in the accounts of her executors are payments made by Sir Thomas Mawdesley in 1511 of lxx s "to Wolff the paynter ffor makyng ij pyctures of my ladys personage"; and later, by Doctour Metcalf of lxs, part payment "to Maynerde payntor ffor payntynge the pyketour off my lady the kynges graunt-mother in Cristys college in Camberige."

The painting of our picture is unrecorded and, though it stands quite alone as an example of English portraiture, it has only been brought into public notice within the last thirty years. It now hangs in the National Portrait Gallery, having been purchased at

Christie's in January 1908 from the collection of Mr Stanley of Bridgwater. The Director of the Gallery, Mr C. J. Holmes, is of opinion that the picture represents Lady Margaret at about thirty-four years of age, so that its date is close to 1475.

The arms of the Beaufort family are displayed in the top corner, on a lozenge denoting a woman and an heiress, while a dark escutcheon surrounding this carries the inscription MARGARETA MATER HENR 7 COM[A] RICHMONDIÆ & DERBIÆ. This inscription would not be historically possible until 1485, but it is believed that the escutcheon and inscription were very early additions to the Beaufort arms.

Mr Holmes has kindly sent the following interesting remarks upon the technical qualities of the painting.

"The peculiar treatment with forcible outlines and flat transparent colouring is also found, in a coarser and ruder form, in other early English panel portraits, and may be regarded as deriving, remotely, from the English style of missal painting.

"Examination of the painting reveals that it was executed upon very fine linen covered with a gesso ground. The picture was carefully repaired, retouched, and laid down upon the present panel, perhaps some fifty years ago. The comparative modernity of the panel and the unique character of the workmanship (for no other example of English portraiture of this period shows quite the same delicacy) at one time gave rise to some doubts as to the authenticity of the portrait. The coat

of arms, in particular, appeared to be later in date than the rest of the picture, but very close inspection proves that the arms are practically contemporary with the portrait itself, and that they are painted in the ancient fashion on a gold ground laid over a red preparation of size which still shows through where the gold has been scratched or partially abraded. The slight cracking is due to the employment of verdegris which has blackened and perished, as it has almost invariably done in other fifteenth century pictures."

F. F. B.

JOHN FISHER BISHOP OF ROCHESTER
1459?—1535.

PLATE VI.

From the portrait-drawing by Hans Holbein the younger in the Royal Library at Windsor.

Holbein resided in England from 1526 to 1528 and from 1532 till his death of the plague in 1543. He came to England originally with an introduction to Sir Thomas More from Erasmus and at first drew portraits chiefly of the friends and family of his patron. In 1536 he was appointed King's Limner and then produced the famous series of portrait-drawings of people about the Court which is now preserved in the Royal Library at Windsor.

Eighty-seven portraits, representing both periods of his work, and including this drawing of Fisher, were early bound up in one volume which is thus described in 1590 in the inventory of Lord Lumley's pictures.

"A greate booke of Pictures doone by Haunce Holbyne of certeyne Lordes, Ladyes, Gentlemen and Gentlewomen in King Henry the 8: his tyme, their names subscribed by Sr John Cheke, Secretary to King Edward the 6 wch booke was King Edward the 6."

Plate VI



John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester

From the Drawing by Holbein in the Royal Library Windsor

Copyright by the King

This volume was later in the possession of Charles I, being described in the catalogue of his famous collection of pictures. Charles however parted with it to the Earl of Pembroke in exchange for a painting by Raphael. It was afterwards bought by Charles II and then disappeared from history till it was discovered by Caroline, Queen of George II, in an old bureau in Kensington Palace. The drawings have since been separately mounted and transferred to Windsor Castle.

As not one of the existing oil-paintings of Fisher is accepted as the work of Holbein the Windsor drawing is unique as a presentation of 'our second Founder.' It was drawn during Holbein's first visit to England when Fisher was probably sixty-eight years old.

The drawing is masterly in its economy of means and in its expressiveness, which Woltmann has well put into words.

"The worn countenance with its honest modest but anxiously conscientious expression, shows completely the man, whose wonderful purity of life, combined with profound and unostentatious learning, as well as incredible kindness of demeanour towards high and low, is extolled by Erasmus, and whose unselfishness, piety, and true fulfilment of his religious duties are celebrated by all contemporary authorities."

At the foot of the drawing is inscribed:

"Il Epyscop° de resester fu tagliato il cap° l'an° 1535."

We cannot however attribute this inscription to the hand of that distinguished member of the College, Sir John Cheke, who is asserted to have written the names on the other portraits in the Royal collection because this is a cursive Italian inscription while the others are simply the English names of the persons written in roman capitals.

Preserved in the British Museum is a similar but inferior drawing of Bishop Fisher which must be regarded as derivative though it differs from the Windsor drawing in expression and in other puzzling particulars. Both drawings appear to have been for some time folded across the middle, and the lower halves are less well preserved than the upper.

F. F. B.

causfcol 9c

Conuentiones quedam facte inter egregiam comitissam Margaretam illustrissimi Regis Henrici septimi genitricem ex vna parte et Reuerendum patrem dominum Jacobum Eliensem Episcopum ex altera parte super commutanda quadam religiosa domo regularium fratrum vulgariter nuncupatorum Sancti Joannis Cantibrigie in Collegium secularium personarum studentium in artibus et sacra theologia

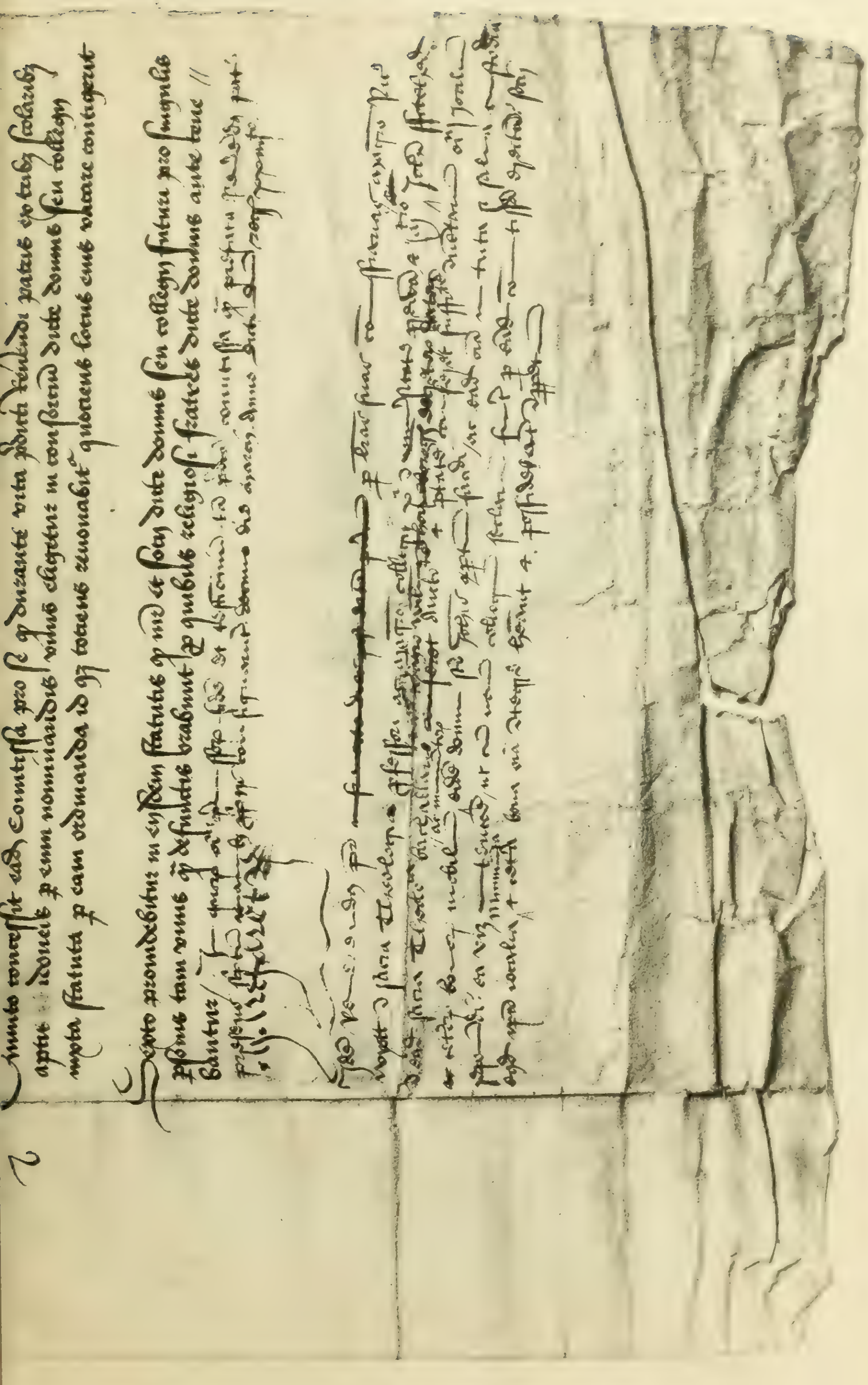
Principio curabit dicta Comitissa dispensacionem apostolicam obtinere tam pro hac commutacione fienda quam super iuramento dicti Reuerendi patris quod olim in sua consecracione prestitit quatenus idem pater legitime possit transferre ius fundacionis dicte domus (quod tam ipse quam predecessores eius habuerunt) in comitissam predictam

Deinde hoc optento transferet idem Reuerendus pater vniuersum ius fundacionis domus antedicte quod vel ipse vel successores eius imposterum vendicare possunt in eadem in dictam comitissam vt illa scilicet collegium secularium studentium erigat in eadem reseruata nihilominus ordinaria iurisdictione dicto patri de qua specialis declaracio fiet in statutis per dictam comitissam ordinandis

1o Tercio prouidebitur in statutis p dcam comitissam ordinandis q̄ inc et socij collegij futuri orabunt pro statu prospero dicti Reuendi patris quoad vixerit et pro anima [illegible] q̄ hunc migrauerit tanquam singularis benefactoris et cooperatoris ac coadiutoris in hoc tam sancto opere et tam meritorio

Quarto prouidebit eadem comitissa in eijs statutis quem in modum elecciones tam sociorum quam magistri fieri debeant vt nulla super hac re contingat ambiguitas

Quinto



Quinto concessit eadem Comitissa pro se quod durante vita predicti Venerabilis patris ex tribus scolaribus aptis et idoneis per eum nominandis unus eligetur in consorcium dicte domus seu collegii iuxta statuta per eam ordinanda id quod totiens renovabitur quociens locus eius vacare contigerit

Sexto providebitur in eisdem statutis quod magister et socii dicte domus seu collegii futuri pro singulis personis tam vivis quam defunctis orabunt pro quibus religiosi fratres dicte domus ante tenebantur/

AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST JOHN AND FOR THE FOUNDATION OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The document reproduced (Plate VII) *is that signed by the Lady Margaret, dated* 10 *March* 1508—9. *It reads as follows :*

Conuentiones quedam facte inter egregiam Comitissam Margaretam illustrissimi Regis Henrici septimi genitricem ex vna parte et Reuerendum patrem dominum Jacobum Eliensem Episcopum ex altera parte super commutanda quadam religiosa domo regularium fratrum vulgariter nuncupatorum Sancti Joannis Cantibrigie in Collegium secularium personarum studentium in artibus et sacra theologia.

Principio curabit dicta Comitissa dispensationem apostolicam obtinere tam pro hac commutatione fienda quam super iuramento dicti Reuerendi patris quod olim in sua consecratione prestitit quatenus idem pater legittime posset transferre ius fundationis dicte domus (quod tam ipse quam predecessores eius habuerunt) in comitissam predictam.

Deinde hoc optento transferet idem Reuerendus pater vniuersum ius fundationis domus antedicte quod vel ipse vel successores eius inposterum vendicare possunt in eadem in dictam Comitissam vt illa scilicet Collegium

secularium studentium erigat in eadem reseruata nichilominus ordinaria iurisdictione dicto patri de qua specialis declaratio fiet in statutis per dictam Comitissam ordinandis.

Tercio prouidebitur in statutis per dictam Comitissam ordinandis quod magister et socii Collegii futuri orabunt pro statu prospero dicti Reuerendi patris quoad vixerit et pro anima eius postquam hinc migrauerit tanquam singularis benefactoris et cooperatoris ac coadiutoris in hoc tam sancto opere et tam meritorio.

Quarto prouidebit eadem Comitissa in eiisdem statutis quem in modum electiones omnes tam sociorum quam magistri fieri debeant vt nulla super hac re continget ambiguitas.

Quinto concessit eadem Comitissa pro se quod durante vita predicti Reuerendi patris ex tribus scolaribus aptis et idoneis per eum nominandis vnus eligetur in consortium dicte domus seu Collegii iuxta statuta per eam ordinanda idque totiens renouabitur quociens locus eius vacare contigerit.

Sexto prouidebitur in eiisdem statutis quod magister et socii dicte domus seu collegii futuri pro singulis personis tam viuis quam defunctis orabunt pro quibus religiosi fratres dicte domus ante tenebantur. In quorum omnium premissorum fidem et testimonium tam predicta comitissa quam prefatus Reuerendus pater presens scriptum manibus propriis consignarunt decimo die Marcii Anno dicti domini Regis xxiiij^{to}.

MARGARET R.

Idem Reuerendus pater per literas suas commissarias Magistro Ricardo Wyott in sacra Theologia professori ac Magistro Collegii Christi in vniuersitate predicta et Magistro Johanni ffotehed in eadem sacra Theologia bachallario et Magistro Willelmo Thorneborogh decretorum doctori auctoritatem et potestatem conferet sufficientem inuentarium omnium joalium ac ceterorum bonorum mobilium ac munimentorum eidem domui sancti Johannis pertinentium[1] faciendi ac eadem omnia in tuta et salua custodia reponendi ea videlicet intentione ut cum nouum Collegium seclarium fuerit per eandem commitissam erectum socii eiusdem ipsa iocalia munimenta et cetera bona omnia integre habeant et possideant inperpetuum.

It is to be observed that this agreement was not signed by the Bishop of Ely; the Lady Margaret in fact died 29 *June*, 1509, *before his signature was obtained. What happened then is thus described by Bishop Fisher:*

My lorde of Ely which thene was albeit that he hadde promysed my lady his assent for the dissoluyng of Saynte Johannis housse, wiche thene was a religious housse, into a College of studentes yett because he had not sealide he wolde not performe his promyse and so delaide the matterr a long seasone, till at the last we were fayne to agre with hyme, by the aduyse of my lorde of Winchestre, to our great charge. This was the first sore brounte that we hadde and like to haue quailede all the matterr if it hadde not been wiselie handelide for apon this hong all the rest, yf this had been clerelie

[1] Before this word an *a* is written, but crossed through.

revoikede by hyme we cudde not haue done any thing for that College according to my ladys entente and wyll. And surelie this was a long tyme or that we cudde haue the writyngis surelie made and sealide with his seale and his covent seale, vppon the sayme for he purposlie delayde yt for causes wiche I will not here reherse.

A second agreement was prepared, still purporting to be between the Lady Margaret and the Bishop of Ely and bearing the same date. It is practically identical with the above except that the Bishop, during his life, was to have the right of nominating three scholars (i.e. Fellows) of the College, and his successors one scholar. The clause which follows the signature of the Lady Margaret in the reproduction is added as a fresh clause, it is followed by the witnessing clause removed from paragraph six and the signatures of James [Stanley], Bishop of Ely, and four of the executors of the Foundress:—Richard [Fox], Bishop of Winchester; John [Fisher], Bishop of Rochester; Henry Hornby and Hugh Assheton are added. They do not describe themselves as executors.

It will be observed that the Foundress signs— Margaret, R., *the* R *standing for* Richmond, *and not, as some have thought, for* Regina. *At one time of her life she signed documents and letters* M. Rychmond.

R. F. S.

LETTER ANNOUNCING THE DEPARTURE OF THE BRETHREN OF ST JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

Plate VIII.

My syngler gude lorde yn my moste humble manner I commende me vnto your lordshipe please it your gude lordshipe I receyuyd my lord and maister my lorde of Ely his letters the *x* day of March dated at his place yn Holborne the viij [day] of March whereyn I was streytly commaundment by his lordshipe I shuld remoue from Cambrige vnto Ely the late feilows of Saynt Iohannis house yn Cambridge, Any promyse or bounde made by any man to the contrary not with standyng. My lorde, with greate difficultye and labour, as your lordshipe wilbe ynformyd yn tyme to come, I have accomplisshide my saide lordes commaundment and remouyd the saide feilows to Ely. They departed from Cambrige towarde Ely the xij day of March at iiij of the clokke at after-noone by water. My lorde I receyuyd of them the godes of the saide house, beyng present Sir William Asshetun Oliuer Scales, accordynge to an Inventorye made by my saide lordes commaundment yn the presence of Doctour Wiott, Mr ffothed, and put them yn safe custodye vnto the tyme I haue other wise in

My singuler gude lorde yn my moste humble wise I comende me unto your lordshippe
plese it your gude lordshipe I receyvyd my lord and maister my lorde of Ely
his lettres the x day of marche dated at his place yn holborne the viij
of march wherein I was streytly commaundment by his lordshipe I shulde
remove fro cambrige unto Ely the iiij felous of seynt Johns house yn
cambrige any promysse or bonde made by any way to the contrary notwith-
standyng. My lorde [illegible] grete difficultye [illegible] labours at your lordshipe wille ym-
formyd yn tyme to come I have accomplisshede my seide lordes commaundment
and removyd the seide felous to Ely they departed fro cambrige towarde Ely
the xj day of March at iij of the clocke at afternone [illegible] My lorde
I receyvyd of them the godes of the seide house accordynge to an inventorye
made by my seide lordes commaundment yn the presence of Doctor Wott [illegible]
[illegible] them yn safe custodye unto the tyme I have otherwise yn commaundment
And thus I beseche Jesus encrese your honour to his plesure and shortly brynge your
lordshipe unto our partes fro cambrige the xij day of March

By hym that is bounde to doo your lordshipe
servyce [illegible] Henryson

commaundment. And thus I besech Jesus encrese your honour to his pleasure and shortely brynge your lordshipe ynto our parties. ffrom Cambrige the xiij of March

By hym that is bounde to doe your lordshipe
seruyce RIC. HENRISON.

The letter is addressed:

To the right Reuerent ffather
yn gode and my syngler gude
lorde my lorde of Rochester
is gude lordshipe.

The writer, Richard Henrison, was Official of the Diocese of Ely and Rector of Milton, co. Cambridge.

R. F. S.

SEALS OF ST JOHN'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.

Plate IX.

In this plate are figured for the first time the two known seals of the Hospital of St John, and the common seal of the College.

The seal represented as A in Plate IX may be the original seal of the Hospital. Documents bearing this seal are in the treasuries of Corpus Christi and Gonville and Caius and from casts of these, preserved in the Fitzwilliam Museum, our illustration has been prepared. The seal is apparently very rare and is not described in the British Museum Catalogue but Sir George Warner writes that he is of opinion that its date is thirteenth, if not late twelfth century.

The device is "an eagle of St John the Evangelist, to the left, rising reguardant, supporting between its expanded wings a cross in fess." The legend is in lombardic characters:

✠ SIGIL̄ OSPITALIS SCĪ IOHĀNIS DE CĀTE

which in full reads *Sigillum Ospitalis Sancti Johannis De Cantabrigiae.*

The second seal of the Hospital, Plate IX B, is ascribed by Sir George Warner to the later part of the



A



B



C

fourteenth century. There are four examples of it preserved in Cambridge Colleges. It bears an eagle rising reguardant, with expanded wings and the legend in gothic letters:

: in : principio : erat : verbum ✠

Nothing is known of the reasons which led the Hospital to procure a new seal in the fourteenth century.

The treatment of the eagles in these two seals finds its only parallel in the very beautiful thirteenth century seal of the borough of King's Lynn, though the association of St John the Evangelist with that town is unexplained.

The seal of the College is a much more elaborate piece of work. It was ordered by the executors of Lady Margaret and in their accounts for 1511 we find the following entry (cf. Cooper's "Lady Margaret," p. 195)

Item paide to a goldsmyth the xxth day of June
the thirde year of the reigne of kyng Henry the
viijth for gravyng the comen seale of seint Johns } xl*s*. x*d*.
college weying iiij vncez and a quarter of siluer,
by my lordes commaundement.

From separate receipts we learn that the silver cost xiiij*s*. ij*d*., and the graving work xxvj*s*. viij*d*.

In the centre the evangelist is seated under a canopy writing his gospel, and armorial devices occupy the rest of the field; on the left an eagle with a nimbus, and a quatrefoil flower slipped and leaved; on the right

a portcullis ringed and chained, a salient antelope and a marguerite flower.

The legend which is in renaissance lettering and is very illiterate, reads:

S̄ · COLLEGY · SĀ · IOHANIS · EVANGELISTE · ET · MARGARETAM · RICHMOT̄

In 1307 a law was passed that all lesser religious houses should possess a common seal and this was, as a rule, kept under three locks, the keys being held by the abbot, the prior and the cantor (or precentor) who also kept the wax. The secular foundation followed the same rule and the custody of the three keys has descended to the Master the Junior Bursar and the Dean.

Sealing was till recently carried out in the Chapel and as a relic of this the wafers employed are still kept by the chapel clerk.

F. F. B.

MARY, COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY.

Plate X.

The foundress of the second court was the youngest daughter of the famous Bess of Hardwick by her second husband, Sir William Cavendish, the builder of Chatsworth, and the ancestor of the Dukes of Devonshire and Newcastle. On 9 February 1568 she married Gilbert Talbot, afterwards seventh Earl of Shrewsbury, and soon afterwards the marriage of her own mother to her husband's father added a fresh complexity to a series of family relationships which were complicated even for the sixteenth century. Her elder sister Elizabeth married Charles Stewart, Earl of Lennox, and was the mother of Lady Arabella Stewart, the unfortunate claimant to the throne of James I. In 1611 the Countess of Shrewsbury was imprisoned in the Tower on suspicion of having connived at the flight of her niece, and as the "only contriver" of her "bedlam opposition" to the King. The date of her liberation is doubtful; she was still in prison in 1613, and the earliest reference in the State Papers to her having been set free is in 1616. In that year she lost her husband, and in a letter of 9 May 1617 "the widowed Countess of Shrewsbury" is said to be "almost out of her mind with a dread of being poisoned."



Mary, Countess of Shrewsbury
From the Portrait in the Master's Lodge

In 1618 she was sentenced by the Star Chamber to a fine of £20,000 and imprisonment for life "for contempt in not answering about Lady Arabella's pretended child." During her first imprisonment she appears to have suffered some privations, as on 9 October 1611 her husband writes to the Earl of Salisbury requesting "shutters for the windows, boards before the doors, and repair of a hole in the roof of the rooms where his wife is lodged"; but in 1618 she was better treated, there being some difficulty in finding suitable accommodation in the Tower for Sir Walter Ralegh because "the Earl of Northumberland and the Countess of Shrewsbury have all the best rooms." She remained in the Tower until 1623, when she was allowed to reside under restrictions "at the Bishop of Bath's house at Wells." She died in 1632.

The Countess of Shrewsbury's splendid benefaction of building is described elsewhere [p. 28]. She also gave the College a piece of tapestry, the last mention of which in the accounts is that it was hung up in the Hall in 1722. It has been conjectured that it was lost two years later, when new oak panelling was put up there. The Audit Book for 1604—5 shows traces of a visit paid to the College by some of the Countess's family, for among "necessary expenses" we find 18*s.* for "three payre of gloves to two of the Earle of Shrewsburies daughters and Sir Henrie Graye one of their husbandes being heere Julij 29"; and six years after 30*s.* was expended on a pair of gloves for the Earl of Shrewsbury himself, and 20*s.* more

TRANSCRIPTION OF AUTOGRAPHS ON PLATE XI.

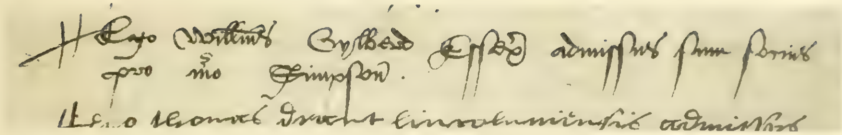
A. Ego Willelmus Gylberd Essexiensis admissus sum socius pro Magistro Simpson. [For note on William Gilbert see page 77.]

B. Ego Thomas Nashe Suffolciensis admissus sum discipulus pro domina fundatrice. [For note see page 79.]

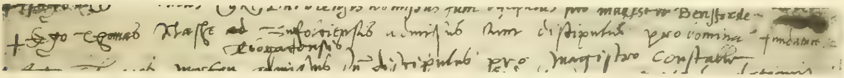
C. Ego Nathanael Knox richmondiensis admissus sum socius pro domina Fundatrice. [For note see page 80.]

D. Ego Eleazar Knox Richmondiensis admissus sum in socium pro Doctore Keyton: 22 March $15\frac{79}{80}$. *The interlineation reads:* 'mortuus in vigilia Pentecostes 1591, in sacello sepultus.' [For note see page 80.]

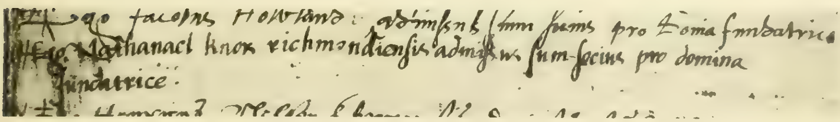
[*The second entry reads:* Ego Edwardus Chapman Cantianus admissus sum in socium huius collegij pro domina fundatrice. *With the addition:* 'mare submersus Januarij 4°, 1591.' 'viuite quos multi lugebant morte peremptos. haue E.K. et tu E.C.' *In the left hand margin is a farewell to Edward Chapman and Eleazar Knox: the words written outside the bracket* HAVETE E.K. & E.C. *being only partially reproduced.*]



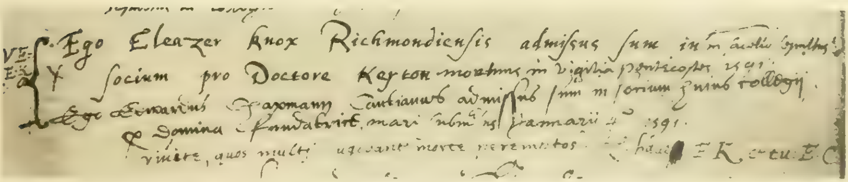
A



B



C



D

SOME EARLY AUTOGRAPHS FROM THE COLLEGE REGISTER

A. WILLIAM GILBERT, admitted a Fellow 27 March 1561
B. THOMAS NASH, admitted a Scholar November 1584
C. NATHANAEL KNOX, admitted a Fellow 1577
D. ELEAZER KNOX, admitted a Fellow 22 March 1579/80

WILLIAM GILBERT.

PLATE XI A.

THE DAWN OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

The earliest and one of the greatest of modern Natural Philosophers, William Gilbert, was born at Colchester in 1544, and entered St John's College in 1558, where ultimately he became M.D. and a Senior Fellow in 1569, and held office as Bursar. After three years' travel in Italy and elsewhere he settled in London in 1573, was Censor of the College of Physicians 1581—90, and President 1599, became physician to Queen Elizabeth in 1601, and died in 1603. His treatise *De Magnete magneticisque corporibus et de magno magnete tellure*, published in 1600 as the result of many years of inquiry and experiment, marked out the scope and aim of modern physical science—by the example of an actual investigation which in method and originality has not been surpassed—about the same time that Francis Bacon was preparing his prophetic vision of the benefits that were to arise from the pursuit of natural knowledge. Gilbert's work analysed the foundations of magnetic phenomena as they are involved in the behaviour of the lodestone. It also based the explanation of the mariner's compass on the theory that the globe of the Earth is itself a vast magnet. Such a view was possible only to an adherent of the Copernican system of the Heavens, then just beginning to prevail, which in fact Gilbert was the first in England to support. Not merely did he arrive in

his Treatise at a correct analysis of magnetic polarity and forces; it is of even greater interest to us now that he detected also the cognate character of the more elusive electric attractions and influences. He is thus acclaimed as the originator, in both its branches, of the vast modern electric development, which on the technical side has now dominated all engineering practice and on the theoretical side lies at the very foundation of Natural Philosophy. His thoughts connected his favourite magnetic attraction with gravitation and other natural manifestations of force; and in fact Francis Bacon, unconscious of the future, allowed himself to remark on the narrowness of Gilbert in thinking that all philosophy centred in magnets. His Treatise is the earliest as well as one of the chief of the select Classics of Physical Science. Many years were still to elapse before Galileo and Torricelli, and, later, Descartes and Huygens and Newton, established the foundations of the Dynamics of material bodies. In that age of rapid discovery Gilbert's book attracted due attention, being reprinted at Stettin in 1618 and 1623, at Frankfort in 1629 and 1638: but afterwards the immense development of Mechanical Philosophy after Newton turned men's thoughts into other channels, and threw his work into the shade, to emerge again in the middle of the nineteenth century, when the genius of Faraday and his successors was rapidly developing electric science along lines which were in the natural succession to the early ideas of Gilbert.

J. L.

THOMAS NASH.

Plate XI b.

Thomas Nash, the dramatist (1567—1601), was the son of the "minister" and "preacher" of Lowestoft (probably the curate). In Oct. 1582 he matriculated at St John's as a sizar, and he seems always to have been loyal to the College. When he was young he described it (in Roger Ascham's phrase) as at one time "an University within itself"; and in his last work he avowed he "loved it still, for it ever was and is the sweetest nurse of knowledge in that University." "It is well known," he wrote, "I might have been a Fellow if I had would." (So wrote Dorothy Wordsworth two centuries later of her brother William, who lost, she said, the certainty of Fellowship by giving way to "his natural dislike to study so dry as many parts of mathematics.") Nash is denounced by Gabriel Harvey, Spenser's friend "Hobbinol"; among other things he provoked the townspeople "insomuch that to this day [they] call every untoward scholar of whom there is great hope 'a verie Nashe.'" Nash was far from turning the other cheek, and replied in a vigorous pamphlet. Whatever the reason, he had left Cambridge before proceeding to his M.A. degree. He is considered to have been a fair scholar, and, like the Cambridge men of his day who were interested in literature and made a name in it, he had a familiarity with the poets of Europe which a reforming generation does not encourage. (Dorothy

Wordsworth, also in the letter already quoted, like an accessory after the fact, promises herself and William "much pleasure from reading Italian together.")

T. R. G.

NATHANIEL AND ELEAZAR KNOX.

Plate XI c, d.

In the register of the congregation of English exiles in Geneva in Queen Mary's reign are recorded the baptisms of two little boys: "Nathaniell, the Sonne of John Knox, Willm Whittingham the godfather," and "Eleezer, the son of John Knox, Minister, Miles Coverdal witnesse." The years were 1557 and 1558. It is worth noting that the godfather and the witness are both famous translators of the Bible. Of John Knox himself, and of his work as a reformer, nothing need be said here. The mother of the boys was Marjorie Bowes, Knox's first wife, a woman of charm, many years younger than her husband. Calvin calls her *suavissima* and writes to Knox *Uxorem nactus eras cui non reperiuntur passim similes.* She died after their return to Scotland, leaving Eleazar about two years old, and her husband "in no small heaviness be reassone of the late death of his dear bedfellow, Marjorie Bowes." About four years later Knox married his second wife, Margaret Stewart, who bore him three daughters. Knox believed in all men being "compelled to bring up their children in learnyng and virtue," and a glimpse into the home life is given in one of his interviews with Queen

Mary (1563). Mary was not exactly dignified. "At these words owling was heard & tearis mycht have bene sein in greattar abundance than the mater requyred.... The said Johne stood still without any alteration of countenance for a long seasson, whill that the Quene gave place to her inordinat passioun; and in the end he said, 'Madam, in Goddis presence I speak: I never delyted in the weaping of any of Goddis creaturis; yea, I can skarslie weill abyd the tearis of my awin boyes, whome my awin hand correctis, much less can I rejoise in your Majesties weaping.'"

On 24 November 1572 John Knox died—"one," as the Regent Morton said, "who neither flattered nor feared any flesh." A week later his sons matriculated at Cambridge. Both became Fellows of St John's, and Eleazar vicar of Clacton Magna in the Archdeaconry of Colchester. Both died young—Nathaniel in his 23rd year in 1580, and Eleazar in 1591. There is no ground, Professor Hume Brown says, for the statement that it was by Knox's wish that they entered the English Church. (An article by Dr Leishman, in the "Scots Magazine," Dec. 1894, on the sons of Knox is praised by Professor Brown.) Neither Nathaniel nor Eleazar left a family; but Martha, Margaret and Elizabeth all married—Margaret an archdeacon of Caithness, and Elizabeth a minister of Ayr, and Sheriff Mackay is of opinion that descendants of the last are still living.

T. R. G.

THE SOUTHAMPTON PSALTER.

Plates XII and XIII.

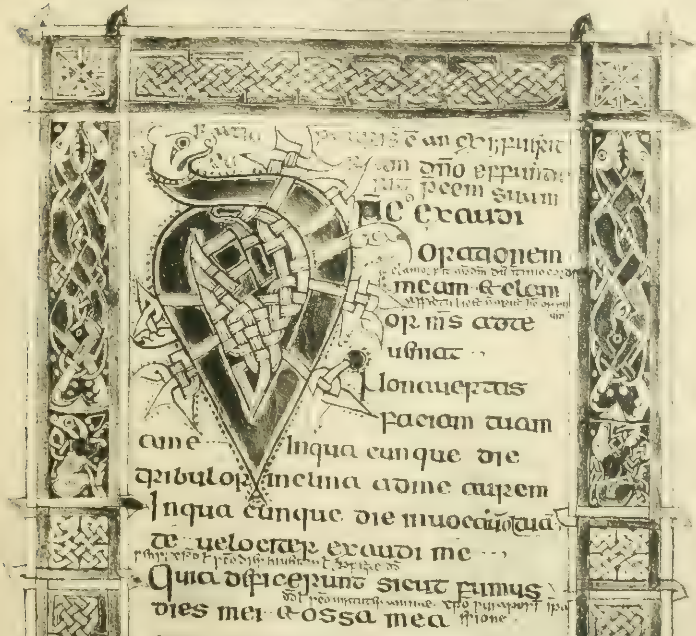
According to tradition William Crashaw, a noted divine and a Johnian, wasted his substance and involved himself in debt by collecting books and manuscripts. Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, rescued him from his difficulties, relieved him of his collection for a somewhat inadequate consideration, and presented to our Library some 200 manuscripts and 2000 printed books which he thus acquired.

The gem of this collection, an Irish Psalter with Irish glosses, which was written late in the tenth century, and in the middle ages belonged to St Martin's Priory at Dover, is here represented by a reproduction of two pages which exhibit the characteristic border.

It contains three full-page pictures—David killing the lion (or bear), the Crucifixion, and David's victory over Goliath—the primitive character of which may be judged from the fact that in the last Goliath is upside down to indicate that he has fallen.

J. H. A. H.


Quid
gloriaris
in malitia
qui potens
in iniquitate
Tota die
iniustitiam co
gitavit lingua tua
sicut nova
cula acuta
fecis[ti] dolum
Dilexisti malitiam super
benignitatem iniquitatem
magis quam loqui aequitatem
Dilexisti omnia verba
praecipitationis lingua dolosa
Propterea deus distruet te in fin[em]
evellet te et emigrabit te
de tabernaculo tuo et radice[m]
tuam de terra viventium
Videbunt iusti et timebunt


Dne exaudi
orationem
meam et clam
or ms adte
ueniat
Non auertas
faciem tuam
ame
In qua cunque die
tribulor inclina adme aurem
In qua cunque die inuocauero tua
te uelociter exaudi me
Quia defecerunt sicut fumus
dies mei et ossa mea
sicut gremium aruerunt
11 Percussum est ut fenum et aruit
cor meum quia oblitus sum
comedere panem meum
A uoce gemitus mei adhesit
os meum carni mea
Similis factus sum pellicano
solitudinis factus sum
sicut nycticorax indomicilio

THE LADY MARGARET'S GIFT TO LADY SHYRLEY.

Plate XIV.

The fifteenth century copy of the "Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis" was presented by the Lady Margaret to the wife of Richard Shirley, bailiff of her Manor of Ware, and in 1902 to the College by Lord Peckover of Wisbech. The left hand page reproduced here gives under the Calendar the Lady Margaret's autograph inscription:—

> My good Lady Shyrley pray for
> me that gevythe you thys booke
> and hertely pray you (Margaret)
> Modyr to the Kynge.

The right hand page shows one of the fourteen miniatures—St John writing his Gospel.

The Calendar, Hours, and Litany prove that the manuscript was written for some one living in the diocese of Coutances in Normandy.

J. H. A. H.

	g	
xiiii	A	
vi	b	
	c	
xiii	d	
iii	e	
	f	
xi	g	
	A	
xix	b	Le jour de nouel.
viii	c	Saint estienne
	d	Saint Jehan.
xvi	e	Les innocens.
v	f	Saint thomas.
	g	
xiii	A	Saint silvestre.

Initium sancti euuangelii se
cundum iohannem.
Gloria tibi domine.



In principi
o erat ver
bum & ver
bum erat
apud deũ
et deus e
rat verbum. Hoc erat in
principio apud deum. Om
nia per ipsum facta sunt et
sine ipso factum est nichil.
Quod factum est in ipso vi
ta erat et vita erat lux homi

THE EPISTLE OF OTHEA TO HECTOR.

Plate XV.

This manuscript--Stephen Scrope's version of a moral treatise in verse and prose from the French of Christine de Pisan—contains a metrical dedication to Humphry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who died in 1460; and perhaps passed into the possession of Henry Stafford, his son, who was the second husband of the Lady Margaret. As early as the reign of Henry VII it seems to have been owned by the family of Bremschet (Bramshott) residing in the Isle of Wight.

The Provost of King's College, who has been consulted in regard to the notes on the books selected for reproduction, has kindly supplied the following description of the illustration :—

" The picture represents Perseus rescuing Andro-" meda. Perseus, who is called Percyvalle in the text, " is in plate-armour, bearing a blank shield and brand-" ishing a scythe-like weapon which is meant for the " ἅρπη, the curved knife which Athene gave him. He is " mounted on the winged horse Pegasus and is about to " slay the sea monster (called *Bellue* in the margin) " whose head is emerging from the water. Andromeda, " crowned, kneels on a rocky islet on the right. Her " figure, and the composition of the picture generally, is " inspired by the representation of St George and the " Dragon, which were of course familiar to the artist."

J. H. A. H.

and helpe. counceill: in techinge hym where he is ignoraunte. and [illegible] hym in confortinge his owen power. To thi suget thou schalt yeve [illegible] and chastisinge. kepinge: in kepinge hym from evel dedis. chastisinge: in chastisinge hym if that he have don amys. And to this proverbe. Salamon seith in his proverbis. Exaltat iustus de domo impii ut detrahat impios a malo gaudium est facere iusticiam. Proverbiorum. xxj. capitulo.



Persiualle

Pegasus

Andromeda

Bellus

Texte.

Also remembre the of Persyualle
Whos name is knowen over alle
Through oute the worlde bothe softe and harde
The swifte hors. Pegasus afterwarde

SERVICE-BOOKS USED AT THE CORONATION OF CHARLES I.

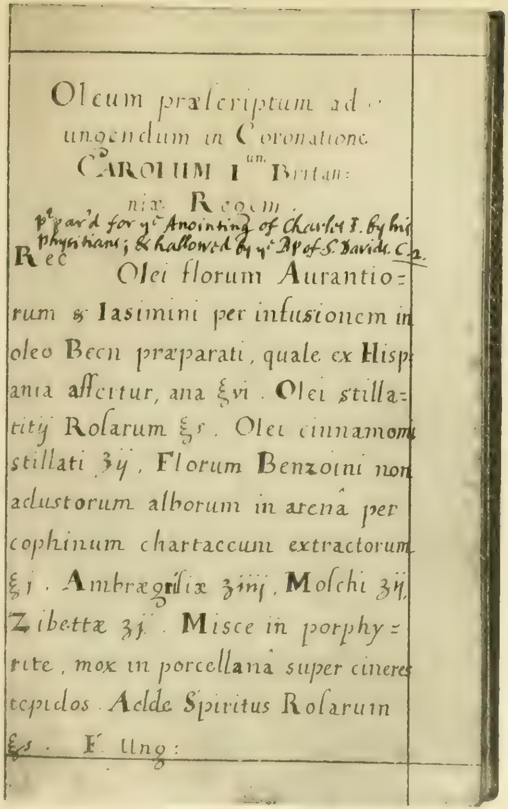
Plate XVI.

In 1710 William Lloyd, Bishop of Norwich, bequeathed to Thomas Baker our *Socius ejectus*, in trust for "that College which harboured sundry students who were loyal to *the good cause*," certain books which he had received from Archbishop Sancroft. In one of these books Sancroft has written "I have reason to think, yt "tis ye very Book which the King held in his Hand at "yt great solemnity"; another is thus described by Baker: "This was Bp. Laud's own Book, the same that he made "use of at the Coronation of King Charles the first when "he acted Subdean or Deputy to the Dean of West-"minster."

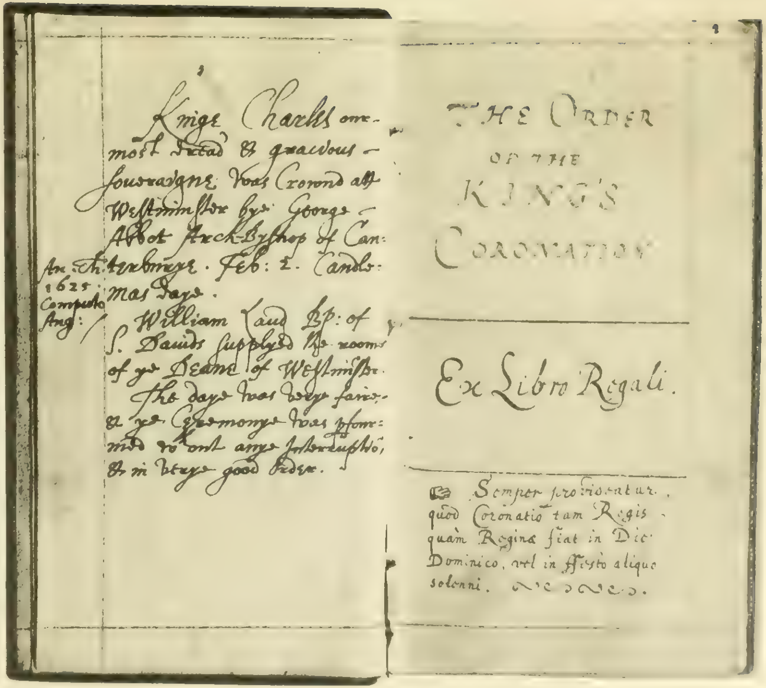
From the former of these books we reproduce the prescription for the oil (Plate XVI A). The following translation has been supplied by Professor Bradbury (sometime Linacre Lecturer of the College):

"Oil prescribed to anoint at the Coronation of "Charles I King of Britain.

"Prepared for the anointing of Charles I by his "physicians and hallowed by the Bp. of S. David's.


Oleum præscriptum ad ungendum in Coronatione CAROLUM I^um Britanniæ Regem.
p'par'd for ye Anointing of Charles I. by his physitians; & hallowed by ye Bp of S. Davids. C 2.
Rec Olei florum Aurantiorum & Iasimini per infusionem in oleo Been præparati, quale ex Hispania affertur, ana ℥vi. Olei stillatitij Rosarum ℥ß. Olei cinnamomi stillati ʒij. Florum Benzoini non adustorum alborum in arena per cophinum chartaceum extractorum ℥i. Ambrægrisiæ ʒiiij. Moschi ʒij. Zibettæ ʒi. Misce in porphyrite, mox in porcellana super cineres tepidos. Adde Spiritus Rosarum ℥ß. F. Ung:

A


Kinge Charles our most dread & gracious soveraigne was crowned att Westminster by George Abbot Arch-Byshop of Canterburye. Feb: 2. Candlemas Daye.
William Laud Bp: of S. Davids supplyed the roome of ye Deane of Westminster.
The daye was very faire, & ye Ceremonye was performed wthout anye interruption, & in very good order.
An: Ch: 1625 Computo Ang:

THE ORDER OF THE KING'S CORONATION

Ex Libro Regali.

Semper provideatur, quod Coronatio tam Regis quam Reginæ fiat in Die Dominico, vel in Festo aliquo solenni.

B

"Take of the oil of Orange Flowers and of Jasmine "prepared by infusion in *Been* Oil (such as is brought "from Spain) of each six ounces. Oil of Roses twice "distilled half an ounce—Distilled Oil of Cinnamon two "drachms—White Flowers of Benzoin, not burnt in sand "but extracted through a paper basket, one ounce—Of "Ambergris four drachms—Of Musk two drachms—Of "Zibetta (Civet perfume) two drachms.

"Mix in red marble stone, afterwards in porcelain "over tepid ashes. Add Spirit of Roses half an ounce. "Make an ointment."

The text of the Office as written here is concerned with the coronation of the King only; but for the purpose of the coronation of James II and his consort it was corrected by Sancroft according to the text prepared with a view to the coronation of Charles I and Henrietta Maria together.

The second book is represented (XVI B) by the title-page and the page facing it on which Laud wrote his record of the ceremony.

"Kinge Charles our most dread and gracious "Soveraigne was crowned att Westminster bye George "Abbot Archbyshop of Canterburye Feb. 2, Candlemas "Daye.

"William Laud Bp: of S David's supplyed the "roome of ye Deane of Westminster. The daye was "verye faire & ye Ceremonye was performed without anye "Interruption & in verye good order."

J. H. A. H.

STANDING CUP AND COVER: SILVER-GILT.
English 1617.

Plate XVII.

This elaborate and ornate cup bears no arms or inscription.

This is the only important piece of plate prior to 1642 now in the possession of the College and the explanation of our poverty in early plate is not far to seek. In the College records we find that on 8 August 1642 the Master and Seniors handed over to John Poley, one of the Proctors for the year and King Charles the First's agent in Cambridge, "two Fir boxes" containing 2065½ ounces of silver plate, by grocer's weight, namely "22 Pots with two ears, 17 Tankards, 41 Standing Pieces and other Boules, 7 Beakers, 6 Salts and a Bason in Ewre."

Whether this particular cup was then in possession of the College is not known; possibly it was acquired at a later date. In the plate book of the eighteenth century it is called "the Booth Cup" but it cannot be ascertained whether it has a real association with the Robert Boothe who was 'our best Solicitor' in getting money for the building of the Second Court and who bequeathed the College £300 in 1616 or 1617.



Standing Cup and Cover
English 1617

Marks[1]: (on lip and cover) T of 1616—17; lion passant; leopard's head crowned. Maker's mark (on lip) a trefoil in an irregular oval ring. *Weight*: (with cover) 92·4 oz. *Dimensions*: total height $24\frac{7}{8}$ ins., diameter at mouth of cup $6\frac{3}{4}$ ins.

F. F. B.

[1] The details of Marks, Weights and Dimensions given in this and the next two notes have been taken from the invaluable books on Cambridge College Plate by J. E. Foster and T. D. Atkinson, 1896, and by E. Alfred Jones, 1910. The heraldic descriptions given in these works have been confirmed or corrected by comparison with the originals.

STANDING CUP AND COVER; SILVER-GILT. English 1684.

PLATE XVIII.

This fine cup, known as the 'Burghley Cup,' was presented by the Fourth Earl of Salisbury, who entered the College 17 May 1682. It is inscribed round the foot EX DONO ILLUSTRISSIMI JACOBI COMITIS SARISBVRIÆ VICE COMITIS CRANBVRN ET BARONIS CECILL DE ESSENDINE.

This is the only standing cup of the Restoration period in Cambridge and the decoration of the bowl is a very early example of engraved *chinoiserie*.

The College arms are engraved on one side of the bowl, and the donor's on the other: Barry of ten [argent and azure] six scutcheons [sable] with a lion [argent] in each; *supporters*, two lions rampant ermine; *motto*, SERO SED SERIO; an earl's coronet surmounts the arms. *Crest* (on cover only): A sheaf of arrows [or] their points and feathers [argent] tied together with a belt [gules], over the arrows a steel morion, an earl's coronet surmounting this crest.

Marks: London date letter E of 1683—4, leopard's head crowned, lion passant, maker's mark AH with star above and crescent below in a shield. *Weight*: 114·75 oz. *Dimensions*: total height $21\frac{7}{8}$ in., diameter at mouth 8 in.

F. F. B.



The Burghley Cup
English 1684

ROSE WATER DISH AND EWER; SILVER-GILT.
German circa 1630.

Plate XIX.

This handsome Dish and Ewer was presented by Edward Villiers son of Edward Villiers of Bartlow in Cambridgeshire, who was admitted a fellow-commoner on 17 March 1670—71 at the age of sixteen. The donor's arms are pricked in the centre of the dish: [argent] a cross [gules] with five scallops [or] thereon, for Villiers; and the College arms with feather mantling are engraved on the under side. The dish is inscribed in the centre "EX DONO EDVARDI VILLIERS GENEROSI 1671" and underneath "COLLEGIVM DIVI IOHANNIS CANT."

The lid of the ewer is inscribed inside "COLL. DIVI IOHAN. CANT." and has the donor's crest, a crowned lion rampant, pounced on the neck.

Marks: on base of Ewer and centre of Dish a pine-cone (the Augsburg assay mark) and a crossed mark in a shaped shield. *Weight*: Ewer 30·6 oz., Dish 47·25 oz. *Dimensions*: height of Ewer $9\frac{1}{2}$ in., length of Dish $17\frac{3}{4}$ in.

F. F. B.



Villiers Rose Water Dish and Ewer
German circa 1630

PORTRAIT DRAWING OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

Plate XX.

In the volume entitled "Wordsworthiana, a selection from papers read to the Wordsworth Society," Professor Knight has an article on the Portraits of Wordsworth. He enumerates some thirty-eight made during the poet's life, but not the sketch which is here reproduced. Five Pickersgill portraits he records,—the first made in 1832 by H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., for St John's College, at the request of the Master and Fellows. It was for this picture that the poet wrote the sonnet, the manuscript of which hangs in the College Library:—

> Go, faithful Portrait! and where long hath knelt
> Margaret, the saintly Foundress, take thy place.

It was twice copied by the artist's son, while in 1840 the elder Pickersgill made another likeness of Wordsworth for Sir Robert Peel, and afterwards a copy of it, now in the National Portrait Gallery. A vigorous letter by Sara Coleridge (25 May 1851), denouncing one of these portraits, is printed in her memoir (3rd edition, 1873)—it is "insufferable" with its "sombre sentimentalism of countenance quite unlike his own look, which was either



William Wordsworth

From the Drawing by H. W. Pickersgill, R.A. in the possession of the College

elevated with high gladness or deep thought, or at times simply and childishly gruff."

The sketch which now hangs in the Combination Room was given to the College in 1897 by Miss Francisca Arundale, grand-daughter of H. W. Pickersgill ("The Eagle," March 1897). It was made by her grandfather as a study for the large portrait in the hall: the poet was at the time sixty-two years of age. Whatever may be said of the other portraits, this is surely one of the finest made of our poet—a worthy presentment of a great figure. "Poorly dressed, ya mun saay, at the best o' times, but for aw that, he was quite an object man," a man of the district said long after—an interesting witness to the quiet dignity of the man the villagers saw and did not understand.

T. R. G.

MEMORANDUM BY JOHN COUCH ADAMS.

Plate XXI.

THE PLANET NEPTUNE.

John Couch Adams came into residence at St John's College from a small school in Cornwall in October, 1839: he graduated in 1843 as Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman, and he was elected a Fellow of the College in the same year.

Already in his undergraduate time he had formed the intention, as recorded here (Plate XXI) in a reproduction of an autograph note of his second summer, to try his powers on the discovery of an outer planet such as would account by its attraction for the irregularities in the motion of Uranus. In the absence of some such cause of disturbance, the movements of Uranus would have indicated a failure in the Law of Universal Gravitation. Adams had solved this problem in 1845, and he communicated revised results to the Astronomer Royal in August 1846. Incredulity, based on the fact that in strict logic the data were not sufficient to give more than a probable solution, led to neglect of his specification of the place in the heavens where the suspected planet must be sought for; and when at length a search was under-

Memoranda.

1841, July 3. Formed a design in the beginning of this week, of investigating, as soon as possible after taking my degree, the irregularities in the motion of Uranus, which are yet unaccounted for; in order to find whether they may be attributed to the action of an undiscovered planet beyond it, and if possible thence to determine the elements of its orbit, &c. approximately, which would probably lead to its discovery.

taken, Leverrier's independent solution of a year later, assisted by the Berlin star maps, forestalled the discovery of the major planet now known as Neptune. This detection of the path of a distant and inconspicuous object, in the depths of space, by the slight disturbance it produced through a long period of time, in the motion of another body, appealed strongly to the public imagination. No such telling triumph of the Newtonian Theory of the Heavens had hitherto been achieved; in the expressive imagery used by Sir John Herschel at the time, it was possible for all to appreciate the prolonged struggle of the mathematician to capture the unknown disturbing body which was trembling along the lines of his analysis. Adams' concise and direct investigation, precisely adapted to its purpose and free from the complexities of special theories, recalls the work of Newton, whom he regarded as master and pattern throughout his life. In later work of the highest order on the secular change in the Moon's motion, which is fundamental for the problem of the Evolution of the Solar System, and in an analysis of the motion of certain periodic meteoric swarms which established their origin as fragments of a single dissipated comet, the same characteristic always appeared: hardly any one else was able to go so far with such simple appliances.

In 1859 he was elected Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry at Cambridge; and he died at his residence at the Observatory in 1892. During all this time he was eligible, though remaining a lay-

man, to hold a Fellowship at Pembroke College, while St John's was able to retain him as an Honorary Fellow. The members of St John's College had in the early days marked his first success by the foundation by subscription of the valuable Adams Prize, which has ever since maintained the premier place as an incentive to advanced mathematical research in the University.

J. L.

APPENDIX

THE WILL OF THE FOUNDRESS

THE WILL OF THE LADY MARGARET.

The Will of the Foundress, here printed for the first time in its entirety, is transcribed from the Grant of Probate by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the original of which is preserved in the College. It will be noticed that this grant is rather a composite document. It commences with the Will proper. Of this the Original, or perhaps a duplicate copy, is also preserved in the College, with the signature of the Lady Margaret. The legacies form a separate section and her signature is attached to many of the specific bequests. The number of signatures is twenty in all, in each case in the form " MARGARET R."

The Grant of Probate, it will be observed, incorporates the articles of agreement with the Bishop of Ely and concludes with a nuncupative part in which those of her intentions which had not at the time of her death been reduced to writing are placed on record.

1 **In the name of Allmighty God Amen We Margarete**
Countesse of Rych*e*mond[1] and Derb*y*[1] moder to the most
excellent prince Kyng Henry the vijth by the grace of God |
2 Kyng of Englond and of Fraunce *and*[1] lord of Irlond our*e* most der*e*
son*n* haue callid to our*e* remembrau*n*ce the vnstabilnes of this transitory
worlde and that eu*ery* creatur*e* here lyuyng is mortall. And the tyme
and place of deth to eu*ery* creatur*e* vncerteyn. And also callyng to o*u*r
3 remembrau*n*ce the great reward of et*er*nall life | that eu*ery* cristen creatur*e*
in stedfast faith of holy church shall haue for their*e* good deedes done
by theym in their*e* p*re*sent lif We therfore beyng of hole *and* goode mynde
&c. the vjth day of Juyn*n* The yere of our Lord A thousand*e* fyue hundreth*e*
and eight. And in the xxiij^{ti} yere of the Reigne of oure saide most der*e*
4 son*n* the King make ordeyne *and* declare o*u*r testame*n*t | and last will in
man*er* *and* forme folowyng that is to say **First** we geue *and* bequeth oure

[1] The letters printed here and elsewhere in italics, are in the MS. represented by contractions.

soule to almighty God *ana* to our*e* blissed lady seynt Mary the virgyn and
to all the holy co*m*pany of heuen*n*. And oure body to be buried in the
Monastery of Seynt Peter of Westm*inster* in suche couenable place as We in
5 our*e* lif or o*u*r executours aftir o*u*r decesse shall p*ro*uide for þe same | wit*h*in
the chapell of oure lady which is nowe begon*n* by the said king o*u*r most dere
son*n* **Item** we will that placebo *and* dirige wit*h* lawd*es* and wit*h* all dyuyne
s*er*uic*es* prayers *and* obs*er*ua*unces* belongyng thereunto be solemply *and*
deuoutly songen*n* *and* said in the day of oure decesse by all the preest*es*
ministers *and* childern*n* of o*u*r chapell *and* masse of Requie*m* wit*h* note in þe
6 mornyng | next ensuyng wit*h* all dyuyn*n* s*er*uices prayers *and* obs*er*ua*un*ces
belongyng therunto in as solempne *and* deuout wise as they can*n* doo or
deuyse And so to co*n*tynew to syng *and* say daiely eu*er*y day from day to day
aslong as oure body shall rest there vnremoued toward*es* the said place of
oure interment And that eu*er*y preest *and* layman*n* of oure said chapell haue
7 for his | labour*e* in that behalff for eu*er*y day for eu*er*y suche placebo dirige
and lawd*es* wit*h* masse of Requie*m* xij*d*.[1] And eu*er*y childe[2] of the chapell iiij*d*.
Item we will that like placebo *and* dirige wit*h* lawd*es* and masse of Requie*m*
be solemply *and* deuoutly songen*n* *and* said daiely eu*er*y day duryng all the
same tyme in the p*ar*isshe church*e* of the place wher*e* it shall please almighty
8 god | to call vs out of this transitory lif to his infinite m*er*cy *and* grace by all
the preest*es* and clerk*es* of the same church. And by other preest*es* to the
nomb*er* of .lx. or vnder. And clerk*es* to þe nomb*er* of xxx. or vnder.
resortynge to the same churche. And that eu*er*y of the same preest*es* beyng
p*re*sent *and* helpyng to eu*er*y suche placebo *and* dirige wit*h* lawd*es* *and* masse
9 of Requie*m* and | seying also ther*e* masse for our*e* soule haue for his labo*u*r
and reward in that behalff for eu*er*y suche tyme xij*d*. And eu*er*y of the said
clerk*es* beyng p*re*sent *and* keping all suche s*er*uice of eu*er*y suche placebo wit*h*
lawd*es* *and* high*e* masse of Requie*m* haue for his reward iiij*d*. And so to
contynew daiely till our*e* body be remouyd *and* to haue lyke reward for eu*er*y
10 day. **Item** we will that our*e* | executo*u*rs assone as they co*n*uenye*n*tly may
aftir our*e* decesse cause solemply *and* deuoutly to be songen*n* or said for our*e*
soule in eu*er*y of xv. p*ar*isshe churches next adio[y]ning to þe place of oure
decesse by all the prest*es* clerk*es* *and* ministres of eu*er*y suche church placebo
dirige wit*h* lawd*es* and masse of Requie*m* wit*h* all diuyn*n* prayers *and* obs*er*-
11 uaunce belongyng therunto And þ*a*t o*u*r executo*u*rs cause to be geuen | *and*

[1] Here and elsewhere a sign of contraction is attached to the *d*, which has not been expanded to *denarii*, but printed in italics instead.

[2] Written above the line.

deliu*er*ed therfor to the churchwardeyn*n*s of eu*ery* suche churche x*s*.[1] to be distributed that is to sey to eu*ery* prest beyng p*re*sent *and* helping all the diuyn*n* s*er*uices of the same and also ther*e* saying masse of Requie*m* xij*d*. And to eu*ery* clerk iiij*d*. And the Residue of the same if any remayn*n* to be disposid to the rep*ar*aciones or ornamen*tes* of the said church **Item** we will
12 that eu*ery* prest to þe | nombr*e* of lx. beyng p*re*sent in the p*ar*isshe church wher*e* our*e* body shall rest eny nyght*e* betwen*n* the place of our*e* decesse *and* the place of o*ur* interme*n*t that shalbe helping at all dyuyn*n* seruices of placebo *and* dirige w*ith* lawd*es* *and* masse of Requie*m* w*ith* note or ther*e* say placebo dirige w*ith* lawd*es* *and* masse of Requie*m* shall haue for his labo*ur*
13 viij*d*. And eu*ery* clerk to the nomb*er* of xxx*ti* clerk*es* beyng | p*re*sent *and* helping to syng *and* sey placebo *and* dirige w*ith* lawd*es* *and* masse of Requie*m* or seying ther*e* placebo *and* dirige w*ith* lawd*es* .iiij*d*. **Item** we bequeth*e* to the curat of eu*ery* church*e* wher*e* oure body shall rest at nyght iij*s* iiij*d*. And to the Wardeyn*es* *and* p*ar*issh*i*on*er*s of eu*ery* suche church*e* to thuse of the same church*e* .x*s*. in money *and* ij. torches. And to the Ryngars of the bell*es*
14 of eu*ery* suche church iij*s* iiij*d*. | And we will that eu*ery* preest laymen*n* *and* childern*n* of our*e* chapell haue for their*e* reward for the same day like so*m*mes of money as is appoynted to be geuen*n* to theym in o*ur* chapell as is aforsaid And we will that all the said masses and other masses that shalbe saide for our*e* soule aftir o*ur* decesse vnto the tyme of o*ur* interme*n*t except the high*e*
15 masses of Requie*m* shalbe ordred *and* said as nygh*e* | as can*n* be aftir the forme *and* order of a trentall **Item** we will that o*ur* executo*ur*s geue *and* deliue*r* to the church wardeyn*n*s of eu*ery* other p*ar*ishe that o*ur* body shall passe thorowe toward*es* the said place of o*ur* interment other then in the saide Citie of London vj*s* viij*d*. and a torche to cause placebo *and* dirige w*ith* lawd*es* *and* masse of Requie*m* to be solemply *and* deuoutly songen*n*
16 or seid in eu*ery* suche church by | the preest*es* *and* clerk*es* of the same And to geue therof to eu*ery* prest for his labo*ur* .vj*d*. And to eu*ery* clerk iiij*d*. The Residew therof to be disposid for rep*ar*ac*i*on of the ornamen*tes* and church*e* of the same p*ar*isshe. **Item** we will that in lyke wise o*ur* executo*ur*s geue *and* deliue*r* to the church wardeyn*n*s of eu*ery* churche that o*ur* body shall passe thorowe w*ith*in the said Citie of London x*s*. *and*
17 a torche to cause like | placebo *and* dirige w*ith* lawd*es* *and* masse of Requie*m* to be solemply *and* deuoutly said *and* songen*n* by the preest*es* ministres *and* clerk*es* of eu*ery* suche churche And to geue to eu*ery* prest for his labo*ur* vj*d*.

[1] Here and elsewhere there is a sign of contraction above the *s* to indicate *solidi* (see above note 1, p. 104).

And to eu*ery* clerk iiij*d.* And the Residue therof to dispose to the rep*ara*-
c*i*ons of the ornamen*tes* *and* church of the same p*ar*isshe. **Item** we woll
that o*ur* executo*ur*s geue *and* deliue*r* to the freres of eu*ery* of the iiij orders
18 of freer*es* in the said Citie of London*n* for their*e* labo*ur* to geue their*e*
attendance vpon*n* the co*m*myng of our*e* body through the same Citie And
for placebo *and* dirige w*ith* lawd*es* *and* masse of Requie*m* to be solemply
songen*n* *and* said in eu*ery* of the churches of the said freer*es* .xl*s*. **Item** to
the priours and Couent*es* of Crist*es* church in London*n* seynt Mary spitell
19 seynt Bartilmews And to the abbott*es* *and* Couent*es* of | Tour*e* hill *and*
Barmondesey for a solempne dirige *and* masse to be had *and* kept in eu*er*y
of the same plac*es* to eu*ery* of them .xx*s*. **Item** to the Crouche freer*es* *and*
to the prio*ur* *and* Couent of Elsyng spitell for a lyke dirige *and* masse to
either of them xiij*s*. iiij*d.* **Item** we bequethe to Thabbot and Co*n*uent of
the monastery of seynt Peter of Westmynster*e* for placebo *and* dirige w*ith*
20 lawd*es* *and* masse of Requiem | *and* other dyuyne s*er*uic*es* *and* obs*er*u*au*nces
to be had *and* done in the same monast*ery* at the tyme *and* in the day of our*e*
interme*n*t as folowith*e* that is to say. To thabbott of the same monastery if
he be ther*e* p*re*sent .xx*s*. To þe prio*ur* if he be p*re*sent .x*s*. To eu*ery* monke
prest *and* ther*e* p*re*sent ij*s*. To eu*ery* monke beyng profest *and* noo preest
xij*d.* To eu*ery* monke beyng Nouyce *and* not p*ro*fest viij*d.* And to eu*ery*
21 Conu*er*se viij*d.* | And at o*ur* moneth day to eu*ery* of the pe*r*sones of the same
monast*ery* aboue rehersid for lyke placebo *and* dirige w*ith* lawd*es* and masses
of Requie*m* w*ith* all dyuyne s*er*uic*es* and obs*er*u*au*nc*es* belongyng therunto
lyke so*m*mes of money as aboue ys specified. And to the bell*es* Ryngars the
tyme of o*ur* interme*n*t vj*s*. viij*d.* And at o*ur* moneth day .vj*s* viij*d.* And
22 to the deane *and* chanon*e*s of the College of saynte | Stephen*n* for a like
solemp*e* dirige w*ith* lawd*es* *and* masse of Requie*m* ther*e* by theym to be said
and songen*n* in the tyme *and* in the day of oure said ent*er*ment .lx*s*. to be
distributed by the discrecion*n* of the deane and Tresourer*e* of the same place
for tyme beyng for al maner*e* of charg*es* to be done about o*ur* said interment.
And to the deane and Chapit*er* of the college of Wynburn*e* for a lyke |
23 solempe dirige w*ith* lawd*es* *and* masse ther*e* to be said *and* songen*n* at the
tyme *and* in the day of o*ur* interme*n*t xl*s*. **Item** we will that o*ur* executo*ur*s
geue *and* deliu*er*e to the church wardeyn*n*s of the p*ar*isshe church*e* of seynte
Margaret of Westm*inster* .xl*s*. *and* a torche to cause a like solemp*e* dirige
w*ith* lawd*es* *and* masse of Requie*m* ther*e* to be solemp*e*ly *and* deuoutly said
24 *and* songen*n* in the same church by þe prest*es* | ministres *and* clerk*es* of the
same church*e* at the day *and* in the day of the ent*er*ment of oure body. And
to giff*e* to eu*er*y prest therof for his labo*ur* xij*d.* And to eu*ery* clerk .vj*d.*

And the Residue of the same .xl*s*. to be disposed to the rep*ar*aciones of the
ornam*e*n*tes and* churche of the same p*ar*isshe. **Item** we woll that in the
25 day that it shall please almighty god to call vs from this | p*re*sent *and*
transitory lif to his infinite m*er*cy *and* grace And in the day of þe enterme*n*t
of o*u*r body *and* betwen*n* the day of o*u*r decesse and the same day of o*u*r
enterment ther*e* be distributid in almes among*es* poor people by the discre-
tion*n* of o*u*r executo*u*rs Cxxxiij*li*[1] vj*s* viij*d*. or more as shalbe thought
co*n*uenye*n*t by their*e* discrec*io*ns. And CC*li*. to be disposid in bying of
26 cloth | for o*u*r executo*u*rs *and* s*er*uau*n*t*es* men*n* *and* women*n* *and* other p*er*sons
by the discrecion*n* of o*u*r executo*u*rs that shall geue their*e* attendaunce vpon*n*
the co*n*ueyaunce of o*u*r body *and* our saide enterme*n*t *and* at our monethes
day. **Item** we woll that o*u*r executo*u*rs prouyde *and* ordeyne A co*n*uenyent
hers by theire discrec*io*n to be sett *and* occupied in the place where we shall
27 decesse in o*u*r chapell duryng | all the tyme that o*u*r body shall rest ther*e*
Item we will that o*u*r executo*u*rs p*ro*uide *and* ordeyne by their*e* discrecion*n*
another co*n*uenye*n*t hers in þe p*ar*isshe churche where we shall decesse ther*e*
to be sett *and* occupied duryng all the same tyme. **Item** we will that o*u*r
executo*u*rs prouyde *and* ordeyn*n* A co*n*uenye*n*t hers by their discrec*io*n in
28 the said Monastery of seynt Peter of Westm*inster* wher*e* o*u*r | body w*ith*
godd*es* *gra*ce shalbe enterred. **Item** we will that o*u*r executo*u*rs p*ro*uide
and ordeyn*n* by their*e* discrec*io*ns torches co*n*uenye*n*t to be occupied *and*
spent in the place wher*e* we shall decesse *and* in the p*ar*isshe churche of
the same till o*u*r body shalbe remoued. And also to be occupied *and* geuen*n*
by the waye in co*n*ueying of our*e* body vnto the Citie of London*n* and
29 through the same Citie vnto þe same | Monastery of Westm*inster*. and
to be occupied in the same Monastery at the tyme of o*u*r enterme*n*t. **Item**
to the torche holders in the said chapell and p*ar*isshe churche for eu*ery* day
till o*u*r body be remouede to eu*ery* of theym iiij*d*. **Item** for the wag*es*
of the torche berar*es* from the place of our*e* decesse vnto the said Monast*ery*
of Westm*inster and* in the same Monastery to eu*ery* of them by the daye
30 .xij*d*. | **Item** we will that o*u*r executo*u*rs content *and* pay the cost*es and*
charg*es* of our*e* household s*eruau*nt*es and* officers *and* of suche other co*n*-
uenye*n*t *and* necessary p*er*sons that shall geue their*e* attendau*n*ce in co*n*ueying
of our*e* body from the place wher*e* we shall deces vnto the said Monast*ery*
of Westm*inster* And geue to eu*ery* p*er*sone for his cost*es* for eu*ery* day .viij*d*.
Item we will that o*u*r executo*u*rs conte*n*t *and* pay to eu*ery* of the same |
31 p*er*son*n*s for their*e* cost*es* for ij. daies lying at Westm*inster and* in the Citie

[1] Here and elsewhere there is a stroke of contraction through the *l*, to indicate li*brae*.

of London*n* the tyme of o*ur* enterme*n*t to eu*ery* of them xij*d*. by the day.
Item we will that o*ur* executo*ur*s geue to eu*ery* of our*e* household s*eruaunte*s
viij*d*. for eu*ery* day for their*e* cost*es* to bryng them from Westm*inster* vnto
the place ther*e* as our*e* household shalbe kept aftir our*e* decesse by the space
32 of a q*ua*rter*e* of a yere **Item** we will that | our*e* executo*ur*s cause placebo
and dirige w*ith* lawd*es* *and* masse of Requie*m* w*ith* dyuyne s*er*uic*es* prayers
and obs*eruaunces* belongyng therunto to be solemply *and* deuoutly said *ana*
songen*n* by þe preest*es* ministers and childern*n* of o*ur* chapell in the place
wher*e* oure chapell shalbe kept at the tyme of our*e* decesse bifore the
enterme*n*t of the same *and* in som*m* other co*n*uenye*n*t place by the discrec*i*on
33 of o*ur* executo*ur*s by þe space | of xxx*ti* dayes next ensuyng our*e* said enter-
me*n*t. And to geue to eu*ery* prest *and* layman*n* of our*e* chapell beyng
p*re*sent *and* helping therunto for his labo*ur* for eu*ery* day that he shalbe so
p*re*sent *and* helping therunto iiij*d*. And to eu*ery* childe of the chapell .j*d*.
Item we will that o*ur* executo*ur*s in as goodly hast *and* briefe tyme as they
34 can*n* or may aftir o*ur* deces conte*n*t *and* pay all our*e* dett*es*. And | we will
that o*ur* said executo*ur*s cause all our*e* houshold s*eruaunte*s to be kept togider
and householde kept in all thing*es* co*n*uenyent for them at *and* in suche
co*n*uenye*n*t place as shalbe thought by our executo*ur*s most necessary for
the same from the tyme of our*e* decesse by the space of oon*n* quarter*e* of
a yer*e* at the lest. And that o*ur* executo*ur*s by all the same tyme shall
35 p*ro*uyde and ordeyne or | cause to be prouyded *and* ordeyned for all our*e*
said household s*eruaunte*s. That is to say for asmany of them as will ther*e*
so tary *and* abyde by all the same tyme mete drynke and other thing*es*
co*n*uenye*n*t for household as they haue usid *and* accustomed to haue hereto-
fore in o*ur* household And also to content *and* pay to eu*er*y of our*e* said
household*is* s*eruaunte*s bothe man*n* *and* womann their*e* wag*es* for oon*n* half
36 yer*e* | next aftir o*ur* decesse aswell to theym that will departe w*ith*in the
q*ua*rter of oon*n* yere aftir our*e* decesse as to theym that will tary *and* abyde
togider in householde duryng all the same q*ua*rt*er* **Item** we will that o*ur*
executo*ur*s aft*er* our*e* fun*er*all*es* *and* dett*es* contentid *and* paid shall truely
deliu*ere* content *and* pay all o*ur* legacies co*n*teyned *and* specified in a scedull
37 to this o*ur* p*re*sent testame*n*t *and* last will | annexed. All which legac*es*
co*n*teyned in the same scedull we will *and* ordeyn that they shalbe had
reputid *and* taken*n* as p*ar*cell of this our*e* p*re*sent testame*n*t *and* last will
And executed fulfilled *and* p*er*formed as p*ar*cell of this the same our*e*
p*re*sent testame*n*t *and* last will according to the true entent *and* meanyng
of the same. **Neu*er*theles** we will that if any tyme hereaftir we for any
38 cause reaso|nable doo alterate or chau*n*ge any thing co*n*teyned or specified

in this present o*ur* testame*n*t *and* last will or in the said scedull thereunto
annexed or ell*es* adde any other thing in writting scedull or codicill the
which shalbe to this o*ur* p*re*sent testame*n*t *and* last will annexed We will
and declare that the same writting scedull or codicill *and* eu*er*y thing in
39 theym *and* in eu*er*y of theym co*n*teyned *and* written shalbe take*n*n | reputid
executid *and* fulfilled as p*ar*cell of this o*ur* p*re*sent testame*n*t *and* last will
according to the true entent *and* effecte of the same. **And** of this p*re*sent
o*ur* testame*n*t *and* last will we make *and* ordeyn o*ur* executo*ur*s Richard
Bisshop of Wynchest*er*. John bisshop of Rochestre My lord Herbert the
Kyng*es* Chambirlayn. Sir*e* Thomas Louell tresauro*ur* of the King*es* household.
40 Sir Henry Marney Chau*n*cello*ur* of the | duchie of Lancaster Sir*e* John Seynt
John o*ur* Chambirlayn Henry Hornby o*ur* Chau*n*cello*ur*. Sir*e* Hugh Asshton
Comptrollo*ur* of o*ur* householde. **And** we in o*ur* most humble wise hertily
praye *and* beseche the kyng o*ur* sou*er*ain lord and most dere son*n* that it
wolde pleas his highnes to be sup*er*uiso*ur* of this o*ur* p*re*sent testame*n*t *and*
last will and to be good *and* gracious lord and to shewe his speciall fauo*ur* |
41 helpe *and* assistens to o*ur* said executo*ur*s *and* to eu*er*y of theym in executyng
and p*er*fo*ur*myng of this o*ur* p*re*sent testame*n*t *and* last will. And also that
it wold please his highnes to see *and* cause aswell all the p*re*misses afore-
rehersid as all that hereaftir be specified in this o*ur* p*re*sent testame*n*t *and*
last will or in the said scedull there unto annexed or that shalbe co*n*teyned
42 in any other writting or codicell to | be hereaftir herunto annexed to be well
and truely executid *and* p*er*formed in eu*er*y behalf for the sing*u*ler loue that
we bere *and* eue*r* haue born*n* vnto his highnes as he will haue o*ur* blessing
and be discharged bifore god *and* for the sing*u*ler trust that we haue in the
same. **And** also we specially will *and* desire the most Reu*er*end fader in
43 god William Archebisshop of Canterbury to see *and* | cause asmuch as in
hym is or may be all our*e* saide testament *and* last will *and* eu*er*y article
therof to be truely executed *and* p*er*fo*ur*med according to the true entent
and effecte of the same as we put in hym our sing*u*ler trust. |

44 **And for asmoche** as the singuler*e* lawde praise *and* pleasur*e* of
Almighty God resteth*e* moost in this transitorye worlde in admynistracion
sacrifice *and* dyuine s*er*uices by the ministres of holy churche for remyssion
of oure synnes *and* in thencres of v*er*tue connyng *and* of cristen faith: And
in doyng of good almes *and* deed*es* and werk*es* caritatife. Therfore We
45 entendyng w*ith* the grace | of Almighty God to cause hym to be the
more honored *and* serued w*ith* sacrifice *and* diuyne s*er*uices by the ministres
of holy church aswell w*ith*in the said Monastery wher*e* we intend w*ith*
godd*es* grace our*e* body to be interred as in the vniu*er*sitees of Oxenford

and Cambrige *and* other places wher*e* the lawes of God be more specially
46 lerned taught *and* p*re*ched. And scolers to the same ente*n*t | to be brought
vp in vertue *and* connyng for the encres of Crist*es* faith haue prouided
ordeyned *and* establisshed as foloweth. That is to sey three p*er*petuall
daiely masses w*ith* dyuyn*e* s*er*uic*es* p*ra*yers *and* obs*er*uaunc*es* to be daiely
said by three sadde *and* discrete monk*es* of the said monastery. And
oon*n* p*er*petuall Anniu*er*sary to be yerely solemply *and* deuoutly holden*n*
47 and kept w*ith* .lxx. light*es* | And w*ith* the distribuc*i*on of .x*li* in almes
at eu*ery* suche Anniu*er*sary in the same monastery for the helth of oure
soule p*er*petually while the worlde shall endure And oon p*er*petuall broder
callid A conu*er*se to be p*er*petually kepte in the same monastery specially
to s*er*ue the same monk*es* at theire masses and all other prest*es* that shall
48 say theyre masses at the aulters where as ij. | of the said ij. Chauntrye
masses shalbe said. And also haue prouided and establisshed and founden*n*
by the Kyng*es* licence ij. p*er*petuall Reders in holy theologie oon*n* of theym
in the vniu*er*sitie of Cambrige and the other of theym in the vniu*er*sitie of
Oxenford. And oon*n* p*er*petuall precher of the Word of God in the said
49 vniu*er*sitie of Cambrige And haue licence to founde a p*er*petuall | Chauntrye
in the church*e* of Wynburn*e* of oon*n* p*er*petuall preest there to teche gramer*e*
frely to all them that will com*m*e therunto p*er*petually while the world shall
endure And licens to geue to either of the said ij. Reders *and* their*e*
successo*ur*s lond*es* *and* ten*e*men*t*es to the yerely value of xx*li*. And to the
50 said prechar*e* *and* his successours x*li*. And to the said Chauntry | preest
of Wynburne .x*li*. And also where as King Henry the vj^te^ of blissed
memory was in mynde *and* purpose to haue p*ro*uided *and* ordeyned in a
place in Cambrige callid then Godd*es* house: scolers to the nombr*e* of .lx.
ther*e* to lerne *and* study in all liberall science in which place were neu*er*
51 scolers felowes of the same place aboue the nombr*e* of .iiij. for | lak of
exhibition *and* fynding. We haue now of late purchaced *and* opteyned
licens of the said Kyng our*e* most der*e* son. And by reason therof haue
founded *and* establisshed in the same place a College callid Crist*es* college
of a Maister .xij. scolers felowes and .xlvij. scolers disciples ther*e* to be
p*er*petually founden*n* and brought vp in lernyng v*er*tue *ana* connyng |
52 According to suche statut*es* and ordyn*aunces* as we haue made *and* shall
make for the same. And for the fynding of oon*n* of the seid three
Chauntrie masses to be said in the said monastery of Westmynster*e* we
haue purchaced *and* opteyned a graunt of the Abbot priour*e* *and* Couent
of the said Monastery by which they haue bounden*n* theym *and* their*e*
53 successo*ur*s to vs | o*ur* heyres *and* executo*ur*s by their*e* dede sealid w*ith*

their*e* Coue*n*t seale to cause oon*n* daiely masse to be said by a monk of
the said Monastery at the aulter of the Shryne of seynt Edward in the
same monastery p*er*petually while the world shall endure And we the
said princes for the sing*u*ler loue fauour*e* co*n*fidence *and* trust that we
54 beir*e* and of long tyme haue born to the said monast*ery* | and to the
gou*er*nours *and* ministres of the same. And trustyng that the Abbot
prio*u*r and Couent *and* the gou*er*nours *and* ministres of the same monastery
for the tyme beyng of their*e* true substanciall *and* vertuous disposic*i*on will
well *and* truely kepe *and* p*er*fo*u*rme in their*e* behalf the will mynde *and*
entent of vs the said princes in keping of the other ij. of the said iij.
55 chauntrie masses. And off | o*u*r said Anniu*er*sary w*ith* the said .lxx.
light*es* and distribucion*n* of .x*li*. in almes at eu*ery* suche Anniu*er*sary *and*
of the said conu*er*se. And also content *and* pay yerely to eu*ery* of the
said Reders and their*e* successours .xiij*li* vj*s* viij*d*. And to the said
prechere and his successours .x*li*. p*er*petually while the world shall endure.
Therfore we by reason*n* of lettres patent*es* of licens of the said king o*u*r
56 sou*er*ain | lord and most deer*e* son*n* beryng date the x.th day of May.
the xiiij.th yere of his Reigne haue yeuen*n* *and* grau*n*ted to the Abbot
prio*u*r *and* Coue*n*t of the said Monastery the Aduouson*n*s of the churche
of Swynneshed in the countie of Lincoln*e* and of the church of Chesthunt
in the Countie of Hertf*ord* then*n* of o*u*r patronage. And also caused
57 the same churches to be laufully appropred to þe Abbot | prio*u*r *and*
Couent of the same Monastery and their*e* successours at o*u*r propre cost*es*
and charg*es* which p*ar*sonag*es* the Abbot prio*u*r and Couent of the same
monastery at their*e* owne speciall desire *and* by their*e* entire assent*es* and
consent*es* haue accepted *and* taken*n* at the yerely value of .liij*li* vj*s* viij*d*.
ou*er* all charg*es* That is to say either of the same churches at the yerely
58 value off | xxvj*li* xiij*s* iiij*d*. ou*er* all charg*es*. which be indede at this day
of gretter value. And also by reason of the said licence geuen*n* vnto vs
by the King our*e* sou*er*ain lorde *and* moost deer*e* son*n*: We haue geuen*n*
and g*ra*unted vnto the said Abbot prio*u*r *and* Couent *and* their*e* successo*u*rs
the Man*er*s of Drayton*n* w*ith* thapp*ur*ten*au*nce in the Countie of Midd*lesex*
59 and diu*er*se lond*es* *and* ten*emen*t*es* in Westdrayton | Hillyngdon Colh*a*m
Woxbrige *and* Drayton*n*. And also diu*er*se lond*es* *and* ten*emen*t*es* in
Willesdon*n* Padyngton*n* Westburn*n* *and* Kensyngton*n* in the Countie of
Midd*lesex* Which the said Abbot pryour *and* Couent at their*e* own*e* desire
and by their*e* enter*e* assent*es* and consent*es* haue acceptid and taken*n* of vs
for *and* at the yerely value of xxvij*li* xiij*s* iiij*d*. *and* all charg*es*. And also
60 by reason of the same licens | We haue geuen*n* *and* g*ra*unted to the said

now abbot pri*ou*r and Coue*n*t *ana* their*e* successours diu*er*se lond*es* and ten*ementes* in great Chesterford in the Countie of Essex which the same Abbot pri*ou*r and Coue*n*t of their*e* owne assent*es* and consent*es* haue accepted *and* taken at the yerly value of .vj*li.* ou*er* all charg*es.* All which Man*ers*
61 lond*es* and ten*ementes* we lately purchased to the same entent. | whiche man*ers* lond*es* and ten*ementes* so geuen *and* gr*a*unted by vs to the Abbot pri*ou*r and Couent *and* their*e* successo*u*rs. And the said churches *and* benefices of Swynneshed *and* Chesthunt nowe apropred as is aforsaid amounten*n* all to the yerely value of lxxxvij*li* ou*er* all charg*es.* And all the yerely charg*es* of the said ij. chauntry masses p*er*petually to be kept
62 in the said Monastery And the saide | yerely charg*es* of the saide Anniu*er*sary w*ith* the said light*es* of .lxx. tap*ers*. And distribuc*i*on of almes of x*li.* yerely be assessed by the assent *and* consent of the said Abbot pri*ou*r *and* Couent at xxx*li.* And the yerely charg*es* for the fynding of the saide conu*er*se at C*s.* Which xxx*li.* *and* C*s.* yerely for all the same charg*es* We the said
63 princes haue geuen*n* *and* gr*a*unted to the same Abbot pri*ou*r | *and* Couent *and* their successours for the fynding of the same ij. Chauntry masses *and* p*er*petuall Anniu*er*sary w*ith* the said light*es* almes *and* conu*er*se p*er*petually while the world shall endure. And for the exhibicion*n* *and* p*er*petuall fynding of the said ij. p*er*petuall Reders in the saide vniu*er*sitees of Oxenford *and* Cambrige. The said Abbot pri*ou*r *and* Couent at oure
64 desyre *and* request *and* according to the | said confidens *and* trust haue yeuen*n* *and* gr*a*unted by their*e* seu*er*all deed*es* sealed w*ith* their*e* co*m*men seale berying date the first day of July. The yere of our*e* Lord God M^{t} V^{c}. iij. And of my said sou*er*ain lord *and* sonn the xviijth to either of the same ij. Reders an Annuytie of xiij*li* vj*s* viij*d.* yerely. And also by another deede beryng date the .vjth day of Nouemb*er*. The yere of our*e* Lord
65 God M^{t}. V^{c}. | and fyue. And of my said sou*er*ain lord *and* son*n* .xxjth. to the said p*er*petuall prechar*e* an Annuytie of .x*li.* for his exhibic*i*on *and* p*er*petuall fynding in suche man*er* *and* fourme as in the same deed*es* more playnly apperith*e.* All whiche charg*es* and cost*es* for the p*er*petuall fynding of the said ij. chauntry masses and of the saide p*er*petuall Anniu*er*sary
66 w*ith* the said light*es* and yerely almes. And of | the said oon*n* Conu*er*se And of the saide ij. p*er*petuall Reders And of the said p*er*petuall prechar*e* as is afore rehersed extend to the yerely so*m*me of .lxxj*li* xiij*s* iiij*d.* And soo the said yerely value of the said churches yeuen*n* *ana* apropred And of the said temp*or*all lond*es* yeuen*n* *and* gr*a*unted by vs to the said Monastery extend*es* *and* amounte yerely ou*er* the said yerely charg*es* to

67 þe so*m*me | of xv*li* vj*s* viij*d*. Which*e* .xv*li* vj*s* viij*d* We haue yeuen*n* and graunted to the said Abbot prio*ur* *and* Couent *and* their*e* successours in reward. And to *and* for thentent that they shall the more suerly truely *and* deuoutly obs*er*ue kepe *and* p*er*fourme our*e* said deuout will mynde *and* entent in the p*re*misses in keping of the saide p*er*petuall chauntrie
68 masses And of the said | p*er*petuall Anniu*er*sary *and* Conu*er*se. And content *and* pay the said annuyties to the said ij. Reders *and* precher*e* and their*e* successours. And for the charg*es* of Wyn Wax vestment*es* and ornam*entes* to be daiely occupied at the said iij. chauntrie masses or any other masse ther*e* to be said. And for suche casueltees *and* charg*es*
69 as may fortune to fall by reason of the said lond*es* and ten*ementes* by | ayd*es* subsidees or otherwise. And also we haue bifore this tyme yeuen*n* to the said Abbot priour *and* Couent diu*ers* book*es* chalec*es* vestment*es* and other ornament*es* to be vsed *and* occupied oon*n*ly about the aulters wher*e* the said iij. chauntrie masses shalbe said And ou*er* that we at our*e* great cost*es* and charg*es* haue purchased *and* obteyned bull*es* of great indulgence
70 *and* p*ar*donn of holy | faders popes of Rome vnto the said Monastery for[1] all p*er*sones[1] seeyng or heryng any of the said ij. chauntrie masses or any other masse to be said by any prest at the aulter prouided or the aulters to be p*ro*uided by vs or our*e* executo*ur*s in the said Monastery ther*e* as the same ij. daiely masses shalbe said as great as be in the place
71 callid Scala Celi w*ith*out the wall*es* of the Citie of Rome | which is daiely as is supposed playn*n* remyssion to the great comfort *and* relyeff of the said Monastery *and* of all cristen*n* people resortyng therunto: as in the same bull*es* more playn*n*ly at large apperith of Recorde. **And** wher*e* the forsaid Abbot prio*ur* and Coue*n*t hauve bounden*n* theym *and* their successo*ur*s to vs the said princes our*e* heyres *and* executo*ur*s by Indenture
72 sealed w*ith* the | co*mm*en seale bering date the secund*e* day of Marche. In the yere of our*e* Lord God $\overset{t}{M}$ $\overset{c}{V}$. and fyue. And of my saide sou*er*ain lord *and* son*n* the xxjth enrolled in the king*es* court of Chauncery to cause the said iij. daiely masses to be said by iij. monk*es* preest*es* of the said Monastery beyng of good *and* honest conu*er*sac*i*on well *and*
73 sufficiently lerned *and* of good *and* vertuous disposic*i*on w*ith* all | suche speciall colect*es* dyuyne s*er*uices prayers *and* obs*er*uaunc*es*. And also to kepe *and* hold oure said Anniu*er*sary solemply w*ith* dyuyne s*er*uices prayers *and* obs*er*uaunc*es* and w*ith* the said light*es* and distribuc*i*on of almes of x*li* yerely. And also fynd *and* kepe oon*n* conu*er*se for vs in the said Monastery

[1] Added in the margin.

p*er*petually while the World shall endur*e* in such man*er* *and* fo*ur*me as in
74 the same Indentures | is co*n*teyned *and* specified. And also haue by
theire seu*er*all ded*es* sealid w*ith* theire co*mm*en seale *and* gr*a*unted to either
of the said ij. Reders *and* theire successo*ur*s an Annuytie of xiij*li* vj*s* viij*d*
And to the said p*re*chare *and* his successo*ur*s .x*li.* We will *and* specially
requyre the said Abbot prio*ur* *and* Couent *and* theire successours as we
haue therto putt them *and* theire successo*ur*s in speciall confidence and |
75 trust and as they will therfore answer*e* afore Almighty God at the dredfull
day of fynall Jugeme*n*t to see *and* cause the said iij. daiely masses w*ith*
the said prayers obs*er*u*au*nces *and* serymonyes to be daiely said. And
the said Anniu*er*sary w*ith* the said light*es* *and* distribuc*i*on of almes yerely
to be truely holden*n* *and* kept. And to prouide haue *and* kepe oon*n*
76 conu*er*se for vs in the said monast*ery* | p*er*petually while the world shall
endur*e* according to the true entent of the said Indentur*es*. And also to
content *and* pay to either of the said ij. Reders *and* their*e* successo*ur*s
yerely xiij*li* vj*s* viij*d*. And to the said p*re*chare *and* his successo*ur*s yerly
x*li*. according to the said graunt*es*. **And Where**as we the said princes
77 by reason *and* vertue of l*ett*res patent*es* made vnto vs by the saide | king
o*ur* sou*er*ain lord *and* most der*e* son*n* beryng date the first day of May.
the xxth yer*e* of his Reigne last past haue establisshed *and* founded the
said College callid Crist*es* College in the said vniu*er*sitie of Cambrige to
the hole nomb*er* of .lx. p*er*sones w*ith* s*eruau*nt*es* to them co*n*uenye*n*t *and*
necessary. And by reason of the same licens haue geuen*n* *and* gr*a*unted
78 to the Maister *and* scolers of the | same college *and* their*e* successo*ur*s for
their*e* exhibic*i*on *and* sustentacion*n* the man*er*s of Malketon*n* Melreth *and*
Brache w*ith* diu*er*s lond*es* ten*emen*t*es* rent*es* reu*er*sions *and* s*er*uices in
Malketonn Melreth Brache Whaddon Knesewcrth Hoggynton Orwell
and Barington in the countie of Cambrige The man*er* of Dythesworth
w*ith* thapp*ur*ten*au*nc*es* w*ith* diu*er*s lond*es* *and* ten*emen*t*es* in Dythesworth
79 Kegworth Hathern and Watton | w*ith* the aduouson*n*s of the churches
of Malketon Kegworth *and* Sutton*n* de Bouyngton*n* in the countie
of Leycest*er*. And the man*er* of Roydon in the countie of Essex to
haue to theym *and* their*e* successo*ur*s for eu*er*more And also opteyned
licens to the same Maist*er* *and* scolers *and* their*e* successo*ur*s to apropre
vnto them *and* their*e* successo*ur*s the said church of Malketon And also
80 the churches of Fen*n*drayton | Helpston *and* Nauenby as in the same l*ett*res
patent*es* more playnly apperith Which churches of Malketon Fen*n*drayton
and Helpeston we haue caused to be actually Improperd by assent *and*
consent of the ordynaries *and* of all other hauyng theryn interest vnto

the same Maister *and* scolers *and* their*e* successo*ur*s aftir due fo*ur*me *and*
81 p*ro*cesse of the lawe in that p*ar*tie requisite **Also** we haue by the | kyng*es*
licens *and* by auctoritie assent *and* consent of the ordinary *and* of all other
hauyng int*er*est vnyte an*n*exed *and* appropried for eu*er* the p*ar*isshe churche
of Manerber*e* in Walles w*ith*in the diocise of seynt Dauid*es* to the said
Maister scolers *and* their*e* successo*ur*s **Item** we haue by the popes auctoritie
and the king*es* speciall graunt *and* licence yeuen*n* vnto the same Maister
82 scolers *and* theire | successo*ur*s the Abbey of Creyke in the diocise of
Norwich w*ith* the purten*aunces* which was in the king*es* hand*es* as dissolued
and extincte. **All** which Man*er*s lond*es* *and* ten*emen*t*es* w*ith* other the
p*re*misses we late purchased *and* p*ro*uided to the same entent. And will
therfore *and* specially desire *and* requyre the said Maister *and* scolers *and* their
successo*ur*s to cause *and* see our*e* fundac*i*on of our*e* said College to be
83 truly | obs*er*ued *and* kept according to the statut*es* *and* ordyn*au*nces by vs
therof made and to be made And according to o*ur* will mynde *and* entent
as they will therfore answer*e* bifore Almighty God at the dredefull day
of fynall Iugeament. **And Also** we specially desire *and* requyre o*ur*
executo*ur*s *and* eu*ery* of theym that they according to the confidence *and*
84 trust that we haue put in them *and* in eu*ery* of them | to see *and* cause
as ferr*e* as in theym is or shalbe the said iij. daiely masses to be said
and done And the Anniu*er*sary w*ith* the said light*es* distribuc*i*on of almes
to be holden *and* kepte *and* the said conu*er*se to be p*ro*uided *and* kepte
in the said monast*ery*. And the said a*n*nuytees to be truly co*n*tentid
and paid to eu*ery* of the said Reders *and* prechar*e* according to o*ur* will
85 mynde *and* entent aforesaid. And also to see | *and* cause the Maister
and scolers of the said College callid Crist*es* College to be ordred rewled
and gou*er*ned according to o*ur* said will mynde *and* entent *and* according
to the said statut*es* *and* ordyn*aunces*. And also to see *and* cause all o*ur*
testame*n*t *and* last will to be truly executed *and* p*er*fo*ur*med in eu*ery*
behalf as they will answer*e* bifore Almighty God at the dredfull day of
86 fynall Jugeme*n*t And also we in most | humble *and* herty wise pray *and*
beseche the said king our*e* sou*er*ain lord *and* most dere son*n* for the
most tender *and* singu*l*er loue that we bere *and* eu*er* haue born*n* vnto
hym to see *and* cause our*e* said will theryn*n* *and* in all other thing*es* to
be truly executed *and* p*er*fo*ur*med. **And Where**as we the said princes
by our*e* dede bering date[1] the first day of Aprill last past the xxth yere
87 of the Reigne | of o*ur* said most der*e* son*n* King Henry the vijth haue

[1] 'date' repeated in the MS.

enfeoffed the right Reu*er*end fader in God John bisshop of Rochester
Hugh bisshop of Excester *and* other of *and* in o*u*r maner*s* of Maxey *and*
Torpell wi*th* all our*e* lond*es* *and* ten*ement*es Rent*es* *and* s*er*uices in Maxey
and Torpell in the Countie of North*ampton* To haue to theym *and* their
heyres vpon confidence therof to perfo*u*rme our*e* last will. And wher*e* as
88 the | said bisshop*es* *and* their*e* cofeoffes sithen that at o*u*r speciall request
and desire haue dymised *and* g*ra*unted to Will*ia*m Ratclif Dauid Cecile
and Thomas Williams[1] of Stamford a felde *and* a close wi*th* thapp*ur*ten*aun*ce
callid Newe close beside Crakeholme late in the tenure of James Mandesley
wi*th*in our*e* Lordship*e* of Maxey to haue *and* to holde to them and to their*e*
89 assignes duryng the lif of | Margarete White Ancores in the house of
No*n*nes beside Stamford to thuse *and* entente that the same William Ratcliff
Dauid *and* Thomas *and* their*e* assignes shall take *and* dispose thissues *and*
profitt*es* therof to *and* for the exhibicion*n* *and* fynding of the said Ancores :
and of an honest womann to attend vpon hir during hir life. And also
90 we haue yeuen *and* g*ra*unted to our*e* s*er*u*aun*t Edith Fowler*e* | late wif of
Thomas Fowler wydowe certeyn*n* p*ar*celles of the said man*er*s lond*es* *and*
ten*ement*es to the yerely value by estimac*i*on of x*li*. And also haue geuenn
and g*ra*unted to our*e* s*er*u*aun*t Elizabeth Massey diu*er*s other p*ar*cell*es* of
the said Man*er*s lond*es* and tene*ment*es to the yerely value by estimacion
of vj*li* xiij*s* iiij*d*. And also to our*e* s*er*u*aun*tes Richard Stukeley *and*
91 Margaret his wif and to the lenger lyver*e* of | theym certeyn*n* other p*ar*cell*es*
of the said Man*er*s lond*es* *and* ten*ement*es to the yerely value by estimac*i*on
of iiij*li*. And also haue gueuen*n* *and* g*ra*unted to oure s*er*u*aun*t Henry
Ludley certeyn*n* other p*ar*cell*es* of the said Man*er*s lond*es* *and* ten*ement*es
to the yerely value by estimacion*n* of iiij*li*. as by their*e* seu*er*all g*ra*untes
therof more playn*n*ly apperith. All which dymises *and* graunt*es* made by
92 the said bisshop*es* *and* o*þer* theire | cofeoffes to all the said p*er*son*n*s we
the said princes by our*e* seu*er*all deed*es* sealed wi*th* the seale of o*u*r armes
haue ratified approued *and* confermed as in the same ded*es* more playn*n*ly
apperith. And for the further suertye of the p*ar*ties to whom the said
graunt*es* *and* co*n*firmac*i*ons be made we will *and* declare by this o*u*r p*re*sent
testame*n*t *and* last will that all *and* eu*er*y of the same p*er*sones haue *and*
93 enioye seu*er*ally all | the said lond*es* *and* ten*ement*es conteyned *and* specifyed
in the same g*ra*unt*es* *and* confirmac*i*ons according to the teno*u*r *and* effect*es*
of the same. And we in most humble wise pray *and* beseche þe [2]kyng[2] our*e*
soue*r*ain lord *and* most der*e* son*n* to geue his g*ra*cious assent to the same

[1] MS. Will*au*ms. [2] Added in the margin.

and to suffre theym *and* eue*ry* of them to haue *and* enioye the same according
to oure saide will mynde *and* entent **Item** we will that o*u*r executo*ur*s
94 assone | as they co*n*uenye*n*tly may aftir o*u*r decesse do make or cause to
be made in the chapell ther*e* as our body shalbe interred A co*n*uenye*n*t
tombe by their*e* discrecions And an aulter or ij. in the same chapell for
the saide ij. chauntrie masses ther*e* p*er*petually to be said at the howres
and tymes *and* with all suche prayers *and* obse*ruau*nces as is afore rehersed.
95 **Item** wher*e* we haue licens of the said king | o*u*r most dere son*n* by his
l*ett*res patent*es* g*ra*unted vnto vs *and* o*u*r executo*u*rs to establisshe *and* found
A p*er*petuall chauntry of oon*n* prest in the College of Wymburn*n* *and* to
geue vnto hym *and* his successo*u*rs lond*es* *and* ten*emen*t*es* to the yerly
value of .x*li*. We will that if we found not the said chauntry in o*u*r life
That then o*u*r executo*u*rs assone as they co*n*uenye*n*tly may aftir o*u*r deces |
96 shall establisshe *and* found the same chauntry of oon*n* p*er*petuall prest in
the same College there to kepe co*n*tynuall residence *and* to teche frely
Gramer*e* to all theym that will co*m*me therunto. **And** we will that all
the lond*es* *and* ten*emen*t*es* callid Fosters which we p*u*rchased in Curry Ryvell
which be of the yerly value of .viij*li*. be sold by o*u*r executo*u*rs to pay
97 o*u*r dett*es* | or last will *and* to be disposed in charitable werk*es* of pity *and*
m*er*cy for the weale of oure soul **And** wher*e*as we the saide princesse in
the tyme of the Reigne of King Edward the iiijth opteyned his l*ett*res
patent*es* of licens to put in feoffment and[1] by reason of þe same lice*nce*s
did put in feoffme*n*t[1] o*u*r Man*er*s of Martok*is* Curry Ryuell Kyngesbury
and Quene Camell in the same Cou*n*tie of Som*erset* wit*h* the hundred*es*
98 of Bulston | Abdyke *and* Horethorn*n* in the same countie. And o*u*r burghes
of Langport Estouer*e* in the same Countie And o*u*r Man*er*s of Sampforde
peuerell *and* the hundred of Allerton*n* with thapp*u*rten*au*nce in the Countie
of Deuon to Robert Bisshop of Bathe S*er* Reynolde Bray knyght *and* other.
To haue to theym*e* *and* their*e* heyres to thuse *and* entent therof to p*er*fo*u*rme
99 o*u*r last will Which bisshop *and* his cofeoffes | by reason of the licens
which the said king o*u*r sou*er*ain lord *and* most dere son*n* graunted vnto
theym at o*u*r desire his l*ett*res patent*es* the vjth yere of his Reigne made
a state of all the said Man*er*s *and* other the p*re*misses to Richard bisshop*e*
of London and Richard Skypton*n* clerke To haue to theym and their*e*
heyres in fee whiche bisshop*e* *and* Richard Skipton by reason of the
100 same l*ett*res patent*es* made a state of all the | same man*er*s *and* other the
p*re*misses to the right Reu*er*end fader in God Richard then*n* bisshop*e* of

[1] and—feoffment, written in the right-hand margin.

Excester nowe bisshope of Wynchester. Gyles Dawbeney of Dawbeney
knyght William Smyth then dean of seynt Stephen now bisshope of Lincoln
Thomas Louell knyght William Hody knight *and* Richard Emson yet living
and other decessed in fee to thentent therof to perfourme our last will by
101 vertue wherof the said bisshop of | Wynchestere *and* his cofeoffes be therof
seasid in fee to the same vse *and* entent. We the said princes will *and*
declare by thies presentes that where our moeuable goodes which we shall
haue at our decesse be not sufficient aftir our funeralles hadd *and* doonn
to content *and* pay all our dettes and legaces *and* to perfourme our testament
and last will in euery behalff That therfore our executours *and* assignes
102 shall haue *and* take all thissues *and* | profittes *and* Reuenues of all the
same Maners *and* other the premisses vnto the tyme that they with the
same yssues profittes *and* Reuenues haue contentid *and* paid our said dettes
and legacies *and* thoroughly *and* perfitely perfourmed our testament *and* last
will. And that the said bisshope of Wynchester *and* his cofeoffes theire
heyres *and* assignes shall stond *and* be feoffes of the same Maners *and*
103 other the premisses to þe same vse *and* entent | And suffer *and* not lett
our said executours *and* assignes so to doo. **And We** in our most
humble wise also pray the said king our moost dere sonn to geue his
gracious assent therunto. And to suffre *and* assist our executours *and*
assignes so to doo as we put our singuler trust in his highnes **And** we
the said princes aftir our dettes paid *and* aftir our legaces *and* bequestes
104 specified in this our present testament *and* | last will *and* in the scedulles
thereunto annexed fully *and* truly in euery thing executed *and* perfourmed
Will that our executours callyng into theire inwarde myndes *and* remem-
braunce Almighty God : *and* the duetie of executours for distribucion of
goodes to theym in suche case commytted doo distribute the Residue of
all our saide goodes for the welth of our soule in suche wise as by theire
105 discrecion shall be | thought most best meritorious *and* conuenyent. **Where**
certayne persones late recouered to our vse the Maner of Bassingbourns in
Fordam within the Countie of Cambrige of Sire Adrian Foschus knyght
and his wif : We woll the said Recouerers make a state to suche persones
as shall of theym be desired by our executours for thentent of payment
106 of our dettes *and* perfourmyng of our will at any tyme when þey | therevnto
shalbe requyred. **These ben the legacies** of vs Margarete Countesse
of Rychemond *and* Derby moder to our souerain lord king Henry the vij^th^
made at Hatfeld Episcopi the .xv. day of Februarij. The xxiiij^th^ yere of
his Reigne. **To** Cristes College within Cambrige **In primis** we geve
and bequeth vnto our College of Crist in Cambridge A Crucifix with

107 Mary *and* John | full gilt *and* enamyled pond*ering* Cxvj vnc*es*. It*em* oon*n*
fote gilt for the said Crucifix to rest vpon*n* pondering xxiij vnc*es*. It*em*
oon*n* Crucifix *with*[1] Mary *and* John full gilt *and* enamyled to beare in
p*ro*cession*n*s pond*ering* xlvij vnc*es* di*midium*. It*em* a hole garnyssh for a
crosse staff gilt *and* enamyled to beyre the said crucifix in p*ro*cession*n* all
pondering .Cxviij vnc*es*. Item oon*n* chalece of gold w*ith* the patenn the
108 chalice is full | garnysshed w*ith* p*er*les *and* stones the paten*n* hath this
reason in the circuite of the same. verbu*m* caro f*actu*m est *et* h*ab*itauit in
nob*is*. allponderi*ng* .l. vnc*es* price the vnce .xl*s*. C*li* It*em* oon*n* chalice
with þe paten*n* gilt w*ith* this scriptur*e* Calicem salutaris accipia*m* *etc*. grauen
aboute the cupp of the chalice *and* this scriptur*e* Benedicam*us* p*at*rem *et*
filiu*m* cu*m* S*anct*o sp*irit*u. grauen w*ith*in the paten*n* of the same chales
109 all pond*er*ing | xxj vnc*es* iii q*ua*rters It*em* oon*n* chales w*ith* the paten*n* all
gilt and pownced w*ith* portculions roses *and* margarit*es* And in the paten*n*
is enamyled the Image of the Trynitie *and* on the fote of the chales is
enamyled the ymage of þe Crucifix pond*er*ing xxiiij vnc*es* q*ua*rter It*em*
to Crist*es* College oon*n* Image of o*ur* lady gilt w*ith* a crowne in hir hede
holding hir child naked on hir right arme all pond*ering* iij^xx^ xix vnc*es*
110 It*em* oon*n* | Image gilt of seynt Mary Magdaleyn pondering .liij vnc*es*
dimidium. It*em* oon*n* Image of seynt John the baptist gilt pond*ering*
lx vnc*es* di*midium* It*em* oon*n* Image gilte of Seynt George pond*ering* xlvij
vnc*es* q*ua*rt*er* It*em* ij. basson*n*s for the aulter gilte oon*n* of them hath a
spowte in þe botom*m* they be enboced w*ith* roses *and* sonnys *and* my
ladyes armes enamyled in theire botomes *and* about their borders be grauen
111 bran*n*ches of Roses | both pond*ering* Cxxvj vnc*es* di*midium*. It*em* .ij. gilt
bassons for the aulter oon*n* of them hath a spowte in the botom*m* they
be enboced w*ith* roses *and* sonnys *and* redde roses cowched in the mydd*es*
both pond*ering* Cxv vnc*es* It*em* .ij. great Candilstikk*es* all gilt chased
writhen*n* sett with portculions bothe pondering Cliiij vnc*es* di*midium*. It*em*
ij. great candilstikk*es* p*ar*cell gilt *and* eu*er*y of them hauyng vj. portculions
112 gilt all pond*ering* Cxxxvj vnc*es* | *Item* ij. playne cruett*es* gilt w*ith* spowt*es*
and on the higth of eu*er*y of their*e* lidd*es* be lyke vnto strawburyes both
pond*ering* xij vnc*es* di*midium*. It*em* a stopp*e* for holywater*e* w*ith* the sprinckill
p*ar*cell gilt the bayle restith in two libard*es* hedd*es* all pond*ering* lxxiiij vnc*es*
di*midium*. It*em* oon*n* peyre of great sensours gilt w*ith* white chaynes all
pond*ering* .Cl vnc*es* di*midium* It*em* .ij. smaller*e* senso*ur*s gilt w*ith* whit
113 chaynes both pond*ering* .lxx vnc*es* di*midium* | It*em* a great shipp gilt w*ith*

[1] Added above the line.

a litell gilt spone on eu*ery* ende of þe shipp*e* is a litell gilt lyon*n* all
pond*ering* xl vnces di*midium and* di*midium* q*uar*t*er*. It*em* oon*n* shipp*e* parcell
gilt w*ith* a lyon*n* vpon the vice wanting the spone pondering xij vnc*es*. Item
to Crist*es* College aforsaid a payre of aulter clothes of grene veluet paled
w*ith* crymsyn*n* veluet *and* enbroderd w*ith* portculions w*ith* the Image of
114 seynt Gregories piety enbroderd in þe oon*n* of them. It*em* .ij. aulter clothes
of crymsyn*n* clothe of gold of tyssue paled w*ith* blew veluet enbroderd w*ith*
portculions *and* Jesus oon*n* of them hath the Image of the crucifix enbroderd
in þe mydd*es*. It*em* .ij. aulter clothes of Tyncell cloth of gold paled w*ith*
crymsyn veluet vpon veluet frynged w*ith* white blew *and* yelow silke. It*em*
.ij. aulter clothes of white bawdkyn*n* w*ith* flowres of gold. It*em* .ij. ault*er* |
115 clothes for lenton*n* of whit saten w*ith* pagent*es* of the passion*n* in white *and*
blacke. It*em* a chesible two townykill*es* w*ith* a cope of crymsynn cloth*e*
of gold oftried w*ith* blew veluet enbroderd w*ith* portculions *and* Jesus. **To
oure** Chapell at Westm*inster*. **First** oon*n* portuous to be chayned w*ith*in the
chapel no[1] praise[1] It*em* .ij. cruett*es* gilt either of them hauyng a rose *and* a port-
116 culios pownced all pond*ering* xj vnc*es* | di*midium* di*midium* q*uar*t*er* xlvj*s*. vj*d*.
It*em* a pax brede gilt w*ith* the Image of þe Trynitie enamyled *and* a gilt
portcoles in grene enamyled pond*ering* viij vnc*es* xxxij*s*. It*em* a sacryng
bell all gilt pond*ering* iiij vnc*es* xiiij*s*. It*em* ij candelstikk*es* gilt w*ith* this
reason*n* written*n* on yche of their*e* fete Rex est a*nim*a legis A*nim*a iusti
sedes dei. both pond*ering* xlv vnc*es* di*midium* ix*li* ij*s*. It*em* a chales of
117 gold w*ith* [2]a paten*n*[2] full garnyshed w*ith* p*er*les *and* on þe fote a | crucifix
w*ith* Mary *and* John*n* sett in amyle all pond*ering* xxxviij vnc*es* iij q*uar*t*er*
lxxvij*li*. xs. It*em* .ij. basson*n*s of silu*er and* gilte pond*ering* iiij^{xx} xix vnc*es*
xvij*li*. vj*s*. vj*d*. It*em* A crucifix w*ith* an ymage silu*er and* gilt pond*ering*
xxxij vnc*es*. vj*li* xj*s*. It*em* oon*n* booke hauyng in the begynnyng c*er*teyn*e*
Imag*es* w*ith* prayo*u*rs to them *and* aftir theym the prymar*e and* the psalter*e*
118 to be chayned w*ith*in the chapell **Item** to þe Monastery | of Burn*n* a
masbooke of Salisbury vse. It*em* a payre of ault*er* clothes of green*n and*
crymsyn*n* clothe of gold oon*n* of theym hath in þe mydd*es* the Image of
þe Trynitie enbroderd .x*li*. It*em* a chesible two tunykill*es and* a cope of
the same sute xx*li*. **Item** to Wynborn*n* ij. copes oon*n* of blew cloth
of gold *and* þe other of crymsyn*n* cloth of gold þat be occupied in o*ur*
chapell It*em* oon*n* hole sute of vestment*es*. **Item** to þe College of

[1] Added in the margin by another hand, with mark of reference in the text.

[2] Written in the margin by another hand, with mark of reference in the text.

119 Tateshall | a chesible w*ith* ij. tunycles *and* oon*n* cope. **Item** to the frer*es*
in Ware a vestme*n*t co*m*plete *and* in money v m*ark*e*s* **It*em*** to the frer*es*
in Richmont .v m*ark*e*s* **It*em*** to the white frer*es* in Northampton*n* iij*li*
vj*s* viij*d*. **It*em*** to þe frer*es* in Grenewich iij*li*. vj*s* viij*d*. **It*em*** to the
monk*es* of Mountg*ra*ce iij*li*. vj*s*. viij*d*. **It*em*** to þe Charterhouse of Shene
iiij*li* **It*em*** to the house of Syon iiij*li*. **It*em*** to þe Charterhouse w*ith*in
120 London iiij*li*. | **Item** to Jesus College in Cambrige xl*s*. **Item** to the
iiij. houses of frer*es* in Stamford .iiij*li* to eu*er*y house xx*s*. **It*em*** to þe
Nu*n*nys of Stamford xx*s*. Item to the ij. Anchores of Stamford *and* of
seynt Albon*n*s. of Westmynst*er*. of Feu*er*sh*a*m. of London*n* in the Wall :
and to eu*er*y of theym then occupying the Romth*e* .x*s*. **Item** to þe
121 p*ar*isshe church of Colyweston*n* oon*n* chales price iij*li* vj*s* viij*d*. It*em* | to
the same a Masboke *and* a vestment complete **To the** kyng*es* g*ra*ce
First a french booke of velom w*ith* diu*er*s stories at þe begynnyng þe
book of Genes*is* w*ith* pictur*es* lymned. It*em* a great volume of velom
cou*er*ed w*ith* black veluet which is the secund volume of Froysart. It*em*
a great volume of velom named John Bokas lymnyd. It*em* a great volume
122 of velom of the siege of Troye yn | English. It*em* .v. of my best cuppes
of gold w*ith* their*e* cou*er*s. **To the** quene of Skott*es* a gyrdell of gold
co*n*teynyng xxix. lynck*es* w*ith* a great pomaunder*e* at oon*n* ende pond*ering*
xviij vnc*es* iij q*uar*t*er*. **To the** Quene a gyrdell of gold co*n*teynyng .vj
flowres *and* xxxvj. lynck*es* w*ith* a gret knopp*e* atte oon*n* ende *and* a hoke
on þe other ende all pond*ering* xvij vnc*es* q*uar*t*er* di*midium*. It*em* oon*n*
123 of o*ur* cuppes of gold nexte | best aftir the said .v. cuppes of gold bequethed
vnto the king. **To my** lady Mary pri*n*ces of Castill a stonding cupp*e* of
gold cou*er*ed garnyshed w*ith* white hert*es* p*er*les *and* stonys pond*ering* xxxj
vnc*es* It*em* a salt of[1] berall cou*er*ed garnyshed w*ith* gold *and* stonys togiders
pond*ering* .xv vnc*es* q*uar*t*er* di*midium* **Item** to my lady Jane in money .xx*li*.
124 **Item** to dame Elenor Vernay I will she haue in money .xx*li* | **To the**
Bisshop of Wynchest*er* A stonding cup of gold w*ith* a cou*er*e chased
vpright w*ith* a borage flo*ur* enamyled in þe botom of þe cup *and* a p*er*le
on the knopp*e* pond*ering* xvij vnc*es* di*midium* di*midium* q*uar*t*er* **To the**
Bisshop of Rochester*e* **First** a paire of gilt pott*es* co*m*pased about like
a hopp grauen w*ith* portculions *and* margaritt*es* all pond*ering* vj^{xx} vj vnc*es* It*em*
125 A small salt of gold cou*er*ed chased cheuorn*n* wise garnyshed | w*ith* p*er*lis
and on the hight of the cou*er*e resteth a saphire all pond*ering* viij vnc*es*
iij q*uar*t*er* di*midium*. **To my** lord Harbart a stonding cup*e* of gold

[1] Added above the line.

cou*er*ed chaced wit*h* a Margaret in þe botom*m* *and* on the pomell iiij p*er*lys
enamyled all pond*ering* xviij vnc*es* di*midium* di*midium* q*uarter* price þe vnc*es*
xxvj*s* viij*d*. xxv*li*. To Maistres Parkar*e* First vj boll*es* p*ar*cell gilt wit*h*
126 a cou*er* wit*h* great doppys *and* small *and* ij. redd lyons enamyled | in þe
botoms of yche of theym all pond*ering* ij^{c} vnc*es* q*uar*t*er* di*midium*. It*em*
a coler*e* gold co*n*teynyng xiiij. Ems *and* xiiij Jesus wit*h* xxvj hert*es*. all
pond*ering* vij vnc*es* It*em* an olde sp*ar*uere of cloth of gold paled wit*h*
crymsyn velwet. It*em* a square bedd wit*h* the count*er*poynt *and* iij.
curteyn*n*s of white damaske. It*em* a hole hangyng of olde verdour*e* for
hir chamb*er* full of clusters of grapes. It*em* oon*n* hole hanging for hir
127 chamb*er* | of new grene v*er*doure*s* wit*h*out any oþer werk*es* in them. It*em*
oon*n* carpett iij. quyssh*i*ons of veluet *and* iij. quysshons of worsted. It*em*
oon*n* fayre cou*n*terpoynt of verder*e* for the bedd of clothe of gold afore
written. It*em* to the same maistres Parkar*e* oonn paire of fustyans Also
oon*n* pair*e* of shet*es* of iiij bred*es* It*em* ij peyre of shet*es* of iij. bred*es* And
128 ij. peire of shet*es* of ij. bred*es* *and* the half. It*em* ij payre | of course shet*es*
of ij. bred*es*. It*em* A fetherbedde a bolstar*e* *and* ij. pillows. It*em* a book
of velom*m* of Gower*e* in Englishe. Item to Maist*er* Lovell a cupe of gold
chaced *and* a blew Jelofer*e* flowre enamyled in þe botom*m* *and* on the
pomell oon*n* p*er*le nayled. all pond*ering* xvij vnc*es* di*midium* *and* di*midium*
q*uarter* .xxiij*li*. To John Saynt John First vj boll*es* wit*h* a cou*er* p*ar*cell*es*
129 gilt wit*h* small doppys *and* portculions in | þe botom*m*s all pond*ering* Cxxxij
vnc*es* di*midium* di*midium* q*uarter*. It*em* a sp*ar*uar*e* of tawny veluet wit*h* a
count*er*poynt of verdour*e* or of tapstry werk for the same. It*em* a square
bedde of tapestry wit*h* brau*n*ches of Millons and a cou*nter*poynt meyte
for þe same. It*em* oon*n* fetherbedd a bolstar*e* ij. pillous *and* two fustyan*n*s
It*em* oon*n* peire of shet*es* of iiij bred*es*. oon*n* peyre shet*es* of iij bred*es*
130 .ij paire shet*es* of ij. bred*es* *and* di*midium*. And ij. | course paire of shet*es*
of ij bred*es* It*em* hangyng for a chamb*er* of v*er*dours white paled. It*em*
hangg*es* for a chamb*er* of Say. It*em* .iij. quysshions of sylke *and* iij. of
worsted. It*em* a book of velom of Cant*er*bury tales in English. To
Alexandre Frognale First ij boll*es* p*ar*cell gilt of oon*n* sorte wit*h* ij.
moneth*es* of the yere enamyled in their*e* botom*m*s all pond*ering* xxxij vnc*es*.
131 It*em* a sp*ar*uer*e* of blu*n*ket | damaske wit*h* a cou*n*terpoynt meyte for the same.
It*em* a fetherbedd a bolstar*e* ij. pillous *and* ij. fustian*n*s. It*em* oon*n* peyre
of shet*es* of iij. bred*es* oon*n* payre of ij. bred*es* *and* di*midium* *and* ij. paire
of course of ij. bred*es* It*em* a prynted booke which is callid Magna carta
in frensch. Item to Maister Marney A pott of gold wit*h* a red Rose
on the cou*er* *and* þe armes of Englond wit*h*in the garter crowned .xxij*li*.

132 **To** Edith | Fowler We will she haue an annuytie for t*er*me of hir life owte of the Man*er* of Maxey of .x*li*. **To** Richard Stukley *and* Margaret his wif we will they haue an Annuytie owt of my lond*es* beyng in feoffme*n*t duryng their*e* liff*es* *and* which of them shall lengest lyve of iiij*li*. **To** Elisabeth Massy If we p*ro*uide not for hir A corydie we will she haue
133 an Annuytie of our*e* lond*es* | beyng in feoffment during her lif of x m*a*rk*es* It*em* we will she haue in redy money x m*a*rk*es*. **To** Perott the frensch woman*n* we will she haue an Annuytie of o*ur* lond*es* being in feoffment during hir lif if she tary w*ith*in this realme of iiij*li*. It*em* we will she haue in redy money .v m*a*rk*es* **To** Maistres Stanop*e* we will she haue
134 oon*n* of my fyne chaynes of gold þat | be of oon*n* sort the chayne ponderith iiij vnc*es* lakking xxx graynes. It*em* we will she haue in redy money v m*a*rk*es*. **To** Doct*our* Hornby o*ur* Chau*n*celler*e* **First** ij playnn pott*es* p*ar*cell gilt of oon*n* sorte both pond*ering* lxxv vnc*es* It*em* oon*n* bason p*ar*cell gilt w*ith* a portculions grauen*n* in þe botom*m* pond*ering* lvj vnc*es*. It*em* oon*n* eware of silu*er* not gilt pond*ering* xxviij vnc*es* di*midium* **Item** to
135 S*er* John Saynt John our*e* | Chamberlaynn a standing cup*e* gilte w*ith* a cou*er* chased vpright cheueronn wise the oon*n* cheueron*n* rased and þe oder playn*n* w*ith* iiij small braunches *and* ix. small roses of gold resting in blew enamyled in the botom*m* pond*ering* xxxvij vnc*es* q*uar*t*er* di*midium* **To** William Bedell o*ur* Tresaurer*e* of household. we will he haue a square salte gilt w*ith* a cou*er* bothe pond*ering* xxxiiij vnc*es* iij q*uar*t*er* **To** Doct*our*
136 Wilford | our co*n*fesso*ur* we will he haue a stonding cup*e* gilte w*ith* a cou*er* chased writhen*n* the oon*n* chase indentid w*ith* traifoyll*es* the oth*er* imbosed w*ith* acorn*n*s *and* oken*n* levys *and* armes enamyled in the botom*m* of the cuppe both pondering xxxix vnc*es*. **To** our*e* Comptroller [*a blank*] **To**
137 Maister John Fotehede we will he | haue A litell gobelett w*ith* the cou*er* gilt all w*ith* brau*n*ches and hert*es* *and* a portculions on the toppe all pondering xiij vnc*es* q*uar*t*er*. **Item** to Will*ia*m Elmer*e* we will he haue yerely an Annuytie during his lif of v*li*. **Item** to Henry Coke we will he haue yerlly an Annuytie duryng his life of iiij*li*. **In Witnesse** whereof to thies p*re*sent*es* we haue sett o*ur* signe manuell *and* seale of
138 armes | the daye and yere abouesaid. |

139 **Conuentiones** queda*m* fa*c*te int*er* egregia*m* comitissa*m* Margareta*m* Illustrissimi regis Henrici septimi genitrice*m* ex vna p*ar*te : et Reuerendu*m* p*at*rem d*omi*nu*m* Jacobu*m* Eliensem Ep*iscopu*m ex alt*er*a p*ar*te sup*er* co*m*-mutanda quada*m* Religiosa domo regulariu*m* fr*atru*m vulgarit*er* nu*n*cupatoru*m* s*an*cti Joh*anni*s Cantibrigie in Collegiu*m* seculariu*m* p*er*sonaru*m* studentiu*m*
140 in artib*us* et sacra theologia. **Principio** curabit | d*ic*t*a* Comitissa dis-

pensacione*m* ap*osto*licam obtinere tam pro hac co*m*mutac*io*ne fienda q*uam* sup*er* iurame*n*to d*ict*i Reu*er*endi p*at*ris quod olim in sua co*n*secratio*n*e p*re*stitit quaten*us* idem pat*er* l*egi*time posset transferre ius fundac*ion*is d*ict*e domus (quod tam ip*s*e q*uam* predecessores eius h*ab*ueru*n*t) in Comitissam p*re*d*ict*am. **Deinde** hoc obtento transferat idem Reu*er*endus pater vni-
141 u*er*sum ius | fundac*ion*is domus anted*ict*e quod ip*s*e vel successores eius imposter*um* vendicare possunt in eade*m* in d*ict*am comitissam vt illa scili*c*et collegiu*m* s*e*clarium studenciu*m* erigat in eade*m* Res*er*uata nichilomin*us* ordinaria iurisdictio*n*e d*ict*o p*at*ri et[1] successorib*us* suis imp*er*p*et*uu*m*[1] de qua sp*ec*ialis declaratio fiet in statutis p*er* d*ict*am comitissam ordinandis. **Tercio** p*ro*uidebit*ur* in statutis p*er* d*ict*am comitissam ordina*n*d*is* q*uod*
142 mag*iste*r | et socij collegij futuri orabu*n*t pro statu prosp*er*o d*ict*i R*euerend*i p*at*ris quoad vixerit et p*ro* a*nim*a eius postq*ua*m hinc mig*ra*uerit tanq*uam* secundarii[2] fundatoris[2] singularis benef*act*oris *et* cooperatoris ac coadiutoris in hoc tam s*anct*o opere *et* tam meritorio **Quarto** p*ro*uidebit eade*m* comitissa in eijsdem statutis que*m* in modu*m* electio*n*es om*n*es tam socior*um* q*uam*
143 Mag*ist*ri fieri debeant vt nulla super hac re continget ambi|guitas. **Quinto** concessit eade*m* Comitissa pro se q*uod* dura*n*te vita pred*ict*i Reu*er*endi p*at*ris ex trib*us* scolarib*us* aptis *et* idoneis p*er* eu*m* nomina*n*dis vnus eliget*ur* in consorciu*m* d*ict*e domus seu collegij iuxta statuta p*er* ea*m* ordinanda idq*ue* totie*n*s renouabit*ur* quotie*n*s locus eius vacare contige*r*it. **Sexto** p*ro*uidebit*ur* in eisdem statutis q*uod* Mag*iste*r *et* socij d*ict*e domus sive Collegij
144 futuri pro sing*u*lis p*er*sonis ta*m* viuis q*uam* defunctis orabu*n*t pro quib*us* religiosi fr*atr*es d*ict*e domus ante tenebant*ur*. **In quor*um*** o*mni*um premissor*um* fidem *et* testimoniu*m* tam p*re*d*ict*a comitissa q*uam* p*re*fatus Reu*er*endus pater presens scriptum manib*us* propriis consignaru*n*t decimo die Marcij. Anno d*ict*i domini Regis xxiiij^to^. |

145 **Be it remembred** that it was also the last will of the said pri*n*cesse to dissolue the hospitall of seynt Joh*an*nis in Cambrige *and* to alter*e* and to found therof a College of seculer p*er*sons that is to say A Maister *and* fyfty scolers w*ith* diu*er*se s*eruaunt*es. And newe to bielde the said college *and* sufficiently to endowe the same w*ith* lond*es* *and* ten*ement*es aftir the
146 man*er* and fo*u*rme of | other Colleg*es* in Cambrige And to furnysshe the same as well in the Chapell library pantre *and* kechyn*n* with book*es* *and* all other thing*es* necessary for the same And to the p*er*fo*u*rmans wherof the said princesse willed among*es* other thing*es* that hir executo*u*rs shulde take the

[1] et—imperpetuum added in the margin with mark of reference in the text.

[2] Added in the margin.

yssues Reuenues *and* profitt*es* of hir lond*es* and ten*ementes* put in feoffment
147 in the Counties off | Deuonshire Som*er*settshire *and* Northampton*n*shire etc.
Also the said princesse willed þ*a*t w*ith* the Reuenus co*m*myng of the said
lond*es* putt in feoffme*n*t that the said late hospitall shulde be made clere
of all olde dett*es* duely prouyd. And also that the lond*es* *and* ten*ementes*
to the same late hospitall belongyng shulde be sufficie*n*tly repayred *and*
148 maynteyned. | **Also** the said princesse willed that hir householde s*eruaun*t*es*
which had long co*n*tynued *and* done to hir good s*er*uice shulde be rewarded
w*ith* part of hir good*es* by the discrecion of the Reu*er*end fader in God
Richard Bisshop*e* of Wynchester*e* vpon*n* informacion*n* yeuen*n* vnto hym of
their*e* good s*er*uice *and* merit*es* And in like wise she wolde that by his
149 discrec*io*n hir executo*u*rs | shulde be rewarded **Also** the said pri*n*cesse
willed that the nowmber of .xij. poore men*n* and women*n* that hir grace
kepte *and* founde at Hatfeld in hir lif tyme shuld be kept *and* maynteyned
at hir cost*es* during all the lyues of the said poore men*n* *and* women*n* **Also**
the said princesse willed that ou*er* *and* aboue x*li* lond*es* by yere which she
150 wolde shulde be p*u*rchessed *and* yeuen*n* vnto | hir Chauntrie *and* freescole
of gramer*e* in Wynborn*n* mynstre she wolde that other .vj*li* shuld be
purchassed *and* the king*es* licence to be obteigned for the same. **Also** the
said princesse willed that the Maister *and* felowes of Crist*es* college of
Cambrige shulde haue p*ro*uided for theym *and* their*e* successours lond*es*
and ten*ementes* to the yerely val*ou*r of xvj*li*. ou*er* *and* besid*es* other lond*es*
151 that | the said College hath in possession. **Also** the said princesse willed
that the said Crist*es* College shulde at hir cost*es* and charg*es* be p*ar*fitly
fynisshed in all rep*ar*acions byeldyng and garnyshinge of the same. **Also**
the said princesse willed that the said Maner*e* of Malton*n* in the shire of
Cambrige which bilongith to the Crist*es* College shulde be sufficie*n*tly byelded
152 *and* repayred | at hir coste *and* charge so that the said Maister *and* scolers
may resorte thidder *and* there to tary in tyme of contagiouse sekenes at
Cambrige. And exercise their*e* lernyng *and* studies. **Also** the said
princesse willed that a stronge coffer shulde be prouided in the said Crist*es*
College at hir coste *and* charge And that hir said executo*u*rs shuld put in
153 the same a C*li* of money or | more to the vse of the said College to be
spended as they shall nede **Also** the said princesse willed that all hir plate
Juell*es* vestment*es* aulter clothes book*es* hangyng*es* and other necessaries
belongyng to hir chapell in the tyme of hir decesse and not otherwise
bequethed shulde be devided bitwene hir said Collegies of Christe *and*
154 Seynt John by þe discrecion*n* | of hir executo*u*rs. **Also** the said princesse
willed the iiij[th] daye bifore hir decesse that the Reu*er*end fader in God

Richard Bisshop*e* of Wynchester*e* and Maister Henry Hornby hir Chauncell*ou*r shulde the same day haue the ou*er*sight of hir said Will *and* testament. And by their*e* sadnes and good discrecions shulde haue full auctoritie *and* power*e* | to alter add to and demynisshe suche articles in hir said will and testament as they thought moste conuenyent and according to the will of the saide princesse. |

1 **Tenore** p*resen*tiu*m* Nos Will*el*mus permissione diuina Cant*uariensis* Archiep*isco*pus totius Anglie primas et Ap*osto*lice sedis Legatus Notum
2 facimus vniuersis q*uo*d xxij° die mensis Octobris Anno Domini | mill*es*imo quingentesimo duodecimo apud Lamehith probatum fuit coram nobis ac per nos approbatum et insinuatum testamentum bone memorie D*omi*ne
3 Margarete nuper Co*m*mitisse Richemondie et Derb*ie* defuncte | p*resen*tib*us* annex*um* h*ab*entis dum vixit et mortis sue temp*or*e bona et debita in diuersis dioc*esibus* n*ost*re Cant*uariensis* prouinc*ie* Cuius pretextu ip*s*ius testamenti approbacio et insinuatio Ac adm*in*istracionis bonorum et debitorum suorum |
4 co*m*missio necnon compoti calculi siue raciotinij Admi*ni*stracionis h*uius*mo*d*i audicio finalisq*ue* liberacio siue dimissio ab ead*e*m ad nos solum et insolidum et non ad aliu*m* nobis inferiorem Iudicem de iure prerogatiua et consuetu-
5 dine | n*ost*ris ac eccl*es*ie n*ost*re Chr*ist*i Cant*uariensis* hactinus quiete pacifice et inconcusse in hac p*ar*te v*s*itat*is* et obseruat*is* l*egi*timeq*ue* prescript*is* dinoscuntur notorie p*er*tinere Co*m*missaq*ue* admi*ni*stracio o*mn*i*um* et singu-
6 lorum bonor*um* et debitorum d*ict*e | defuncte venerabili Confr*atr*i n*ost*ro Johanni dei gr*ati*a Roffen*si* Ep*iscop*o et Johanni·SaintJoh*a*n militi In p*er*sona Mag*ist*ri Rowlandi Baxster cl*er*ici procur*ator*is sui in hac p*ar*te sufficient*er* et
7 l*egi*time constitut*i* ac Mag*ist*ro Henrico | Horneby cl*er*ico p*er*so*nal*i*ter* p*res*enti Executorib*us* in h*uius*modi testamento no*m*inati*s* De bene et fideliter admi*nis*trand*o* eadem Ac de pleno et fideli Inuentario o*mn*i*um* et singulorum bonorum
8 et debitorum h*uius*mo*d*i conficiend*o*. Et nobis citra festum | Natalis D*omi*ni prox*imum* futur*um* exhibend*o* Necnon de plano et vero compoto calculo siue raciocinio nobis aut Successorib*us* n*ost*ris in ea p*ar*te reddend*o* Ad Sancta Dei
9 Eu*a*ngelia jurat*is* Reseruata potestate similem co*m*missionem | faciend*i* alijs executorib*us* in h*uius*mo*d*i testamento no*m*i*n*at*is* cum eam venerint in debita iuris forma admissur*i* Dat*um* die mensis Anno D*omini* et Loco predictis et n*ost*re Transl*ationis* Anno Nono. |

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